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15 June 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON WESTERN EUROPE

No. 1252

PRESS SURVEY: TURKISH RELATIONS
WITH EASTERN BLOC COUNTRIES

WEST

EUROPE

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ECEVIT'S PERILOUS TIGHTROPE WALK

Beirut EVENTS in English 19 May 1978 pp 38, 39

[Text] The tightrope under Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit has been swaying perilously in recent weeks, and will continue to swing in coming months. On the international scene, arms and finance are at stake as Ecevit tries to steer a non-aligned course between the East and West. His busy itinerary over the next few months will take him to Washington at the end of May for a summit meeting of Nato leaders. Also in May he is to visit Bulgaria and the West German capital of Bonn. In June he is scheduled to go to Moscow for high level political and economic talks.

If, at present, neither the Americans nor the Soviets appear to be seeking any further commitment to their respective camps, President Carter's proposals to lift the US arms embargo on Turkey might upset the precarious balance. Ecevit has already threatened the Americans that he will step up his overtures to the Soviets if he does not get the arms he wants so badly. It is no coincidence that the Commander in Chief of the allied forces, southern Europe, Admiral Harold Shear, and the Soviet Chief of General Staff, Nikolai Ogarkov, followed one another into Ankara in the third week of April, for discussions with the Turkish Chief of General Staff Kenen Evren and other military personnel.

But the military would be the first to admit that, for all its geographical advantages, Turkey is not the number one location for military bases, particularly in the present atmosphere of a continuing breakdown in law and order.

In April, rioting erupted in Malataya in southern Turkey after the murder of the mayor and his family. Observers feel that only economic recovery can heal the current political crisis which has split the country and rendered strong government impossible. And for this reason there was some good news for Ecevit's government following the visit of World Bank President Robert McNamara.

He promised swift action to get long term, low interest credits for Turkey. Some \$650m is available, most of it in project credits, but despite the optimism of the government, financial circles in Turkey believe the bulk of this is unlikely to be forthcoming until the economy is seen to be recovering.

McNamara did hint, though, that \$200m earmarked to finance vital raw material imports could be provided soon. This should help to get Turkish industries working promptly again - they have been operating at an average 50 per cent capacity in recent months, due to an acute shortage of foreign exchange and to a worsening energy crisis. Layoffs have been increasing, and unemployment is now near the two million mark.

McNamara's approval came hard on the heels of a deal with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) secured by a high powered team from the Turkish Finance Ministry and the Central Bank in March, after three weeks of tough talking in Washington. The letter of intent, signed on March 24 by Finance Minister Ziya Muezzinoglu, was accepted by the fund's executive board on April 25. Under the provisions of the deal, Turkey will be able to draw at least \$450m from the IMF over the next two years.

Turkey is getting \$210m more from the fund than it had expected – and this too is an expression of confidence in the measures the new government has taken. Turkish government sources say they expect to receive \$140m from the fund by early this month, if all goes well. For her part, Turkey agreed in Washington to allow the fund to monitor her economy's performance. The first round of assessment is likely to start in early 1979. And the fund's demands are expected to become more stringent as time goes on.

It is still touch and go whether the Ecevit government will be able to continue satisfying the IMF. Since coming to power, they have devalued the lira by 30 per cent and taken steps to cut down on all short term foreign borrowing and non-essential imports. To curb the foreign exchange drain, the sale of foreign luxury goods has been banned, and travel abroad for pleasure has been made prohibitively expensive and restricted to one trip every two years.

"These were the right measures, but they were long overdue," one foreign banker told *Events*. Much will now depend on the government's ability to meet its declared target of cutting inflation to 20 per cent next year. A firm step in this direction will be taken if a tax reform bill passes through parliament soon. The bill aims to increase revenue by \$2bn but is unpopular both with private enterprise and the Left.

In 1978, Turkey will need an estimated \$6.5bn to cover its import bill and service its short term commercial debts. A dozen or so international banks, which are Turkey's principal creditors, have been meeting regularly since early January, and after talks in Ankara in mid-April, six of them agreed to form a consortium to restructure the country's short term commercial debts, estimated to be running at between \$2.5bn and \$3bn.

The details still have to be worked out, but the agreement represents an important step forward on the road to solvency. The six also agreed to consider extending a \$500m cash loan towards import financing.

Turkey hopes that help will also be forthcoming from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and certain European countries. It already receives loans from West Germany and Libya. Financial aid from the Eastern bloc is usually tied to specific projects or to export credit, and does not touch on balance of payment and budget financing. These loans are usually given at better rates than those offered by western financiers, and with a longer period for repayment. Linked to government-to-government agreements, they are usually taken up immediately, thus creating new jobs.

On April 5, Turkey and the Soviet Union signed a \$300m trade protocol, but no agreement was reached on the two most controversial issues – Russian oil exports to Turkey, and Turkish exports of tungsten to the Soviet Union. The two countries have so far been reluctant to export these two commodities, but they are expected to come up for discussion when Ecevit visits Moscow in June – together with an \$800m economic agreement, to include, among other things, the expansion of the Seydisehir aluminium plant, a joint Turkish-Soviet investment.

Soviet investments in Turkey are already large - according to recent estimates they total nearly \$3 billion. The most important areas of cooperation are the aluminium plant, a giant iron and steel works at Iskenderun (also due to be expanded) and a major oil refinery. Trade and technical links with all the Eastern bloc countries are increasing, in particular, with nearby Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Romania. In April Bulgaria agreed in principle to sell energy-starved Turkey some of its excess electricity.

Soviet and Eastern interest in Turkey has been particularly marked since the US arms embargo was imposed in 1974, and Turkey officially closed American military installations on her territory (though the more important of these appear to have continued operations). The Russians are now worried that if the embargo is lifted, the installations will be reopened - and they are expected to exert considerable economic pressure on Ecevit to resist such a move, particularly as the installations could be crucial in any future international disarmament talks. Unless Ecevit is prepared to play ball, Moscow is unlikely to continue pouring money into Turkey.

CSO: 4820

TURKEY

KOPRULULER CALLS FOR EXPANDED TIES WITH SOCIALIST NATIONS

Istanbul CUMHURİYET in Turkish 7 May 78 p 7

[Text] Izmir--Minister of Trade Teoman Koprululer, who notes that Turkey is the only nation that employs democratic methods for its development, reported that great strides will be made with the economic plan and the new proposals that are being drafted and put into operation. Koprululer stated, "We wish to develop our economic relations with socialist nations."

Responding to the criticism that the government "aims to destroy the private sector," Koprululer, who held a meeting with industrialists and businessmen at the Chamber of Trade, reported that this topic has been adequately and clearly discussed in the party and government programs. Koprululer noted that production and exportation is insufficient because of the economic crisis being experienced by our nation and pointed out that existing industrial organizations are unable to utilize more than 50 percent of their capacity. The minister of trade added that not even the smallest transfer of foreign exchange could be made during the National Front administrations and that production was halted for months at some public organizations. He went on:

"During that period, abnormal methods were attempted in order for economic life to continue. We lived through a time when avenues of credit were completely cut off. However, when our government came to power, we began to open up sources of credit through the influence of our political leaders.

"One of the first tasks we undertook when the government was turned over to us was to issue a new exportation decision. This new exportation decision is important to us and to the private sector. The last exportation decision was announced in July 1975, and no new one was issued for 2 years and 5 months. However, one must be published every year."

Koprululer stated that, if financial difficulties, the nation's political isolation, and our inability to break out of the vicious circle in which we find ourselves continue, the economic crisis will gradually worsen. He said, "Following devaluation, which was looked upon as a bogeyman, our relations with the IMF began to be reorganized and other sources of credit became available to Turkey. In the future, we will take additional important steps."

TURKEY

BRIEFS

CETIN DISCUSSES ALTERNATIVES--The following excerpt was taken from an interview with Turkish Minister of State Hikmetin Cetin: YANKI: Will the World Bank and West German possibilities be enough to extricate us from our current cash problem? CETIN: I commented that we had many alternatives. Primarily, we shall increase our economic cooperation with the socialist countries, including the Soviet Union. We've had tremendous success in the areas of financing and the development of projects for semi-processed goods in our dealings with the Soviet Union. We shall develop this successful cooperation with the socialist countries to a much greater extent. Aside from this, there is cooperation with the Arab nations which has been frequently discussed but about which very little has been done. We have decided to make every effort to realize closer economic cooperation with the Middle Eastern nations, particularly with our Arab friends. YANKI: Is there some kind of conflict between these alternatives? CETIN: No, Turkey's position is not up for auction. We are opposed to this idea. However, because of our location we are in a position to gain the acceptance of everyone. Undoubtedly, we can and will develop closer relations with countries that accept this concept. [Excerpts] [Istanbul YANKI in Turkish 17-23 Apr 78 p 7]

CSO: 4807

TURKEY

SOVIETS SAID TO PROPOSE INCREASED MILITARY TIES

Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 27 Apr 78 pp 1, 10

[Text] Soviet Chief of Staff Marshal Ogarkov said, "Turkish-Soviet relations can be expanded in the military area. I would like to point out that there are possibilities we must exploit."

Prime Minister Ecevit, after talks with Ogarkov, called the Soviet official's visit an important moment in Turkish-Soviet relations. Ecevit will visit Russia in June.

Ankara (Special)--The chief of staff of the Soviet Union, Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, on the second day of his visit to Turkey, toured the Army War College in Ankara and held discussions on a number of subjects with [Turkish Chief of Staff] General Kenan Evren and other Turkish military officials.

Ogarkov, whose visit to Turkey has caused consternation in the American officialdom, is now referred to as "the man who flustered the United States." As it is known, Ogarkov and the Soviet delegation accompanying him, came to Turkey with several proposals. Reports have it that the proposals include a Soviet pledge to assist Turkey to build an arms industry and to supply technical aid to enlarge the Kirikkale munitions plant.

Marshal Ogarkov, accompanied by General Kenan Evren, visited the Army War College yesterday. He watched the sports activities of the cadets and toured the college's sports museum. Having viewed the medals, cups, and shields displayed at the museum, Marshal Ogarkov remarked to the commandant of the college, "Your school could not have left any award for the other side in sports competitions." The officer who is acting as the Soviet marshal's interpreter has a very good knowledge of Turkish. Ogarkov's frequent use of Turkish words did not go unnoticed either.

Important Talks

Later in the day, Marshal Ogarkov had a meeting with Prime Minister Ecevit. In his comments later, the Soviet official described Prime Minister Ecevit's anticipated June visit to the Soviet Union as "highly important," and added that it will help advance the relations between the two countries.

TURKEY

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON OGARKOV VISIT

Istanbul POLITIKA in Turkish 1 May 78 pp 1, 7

[Text] Ankara (ISTA [Istanbul News Agency])--Minister of National Defense Hasan Esat Isik said Soviet Chief of Staff Nikolai Vasiliyevich Ogarkov's visit to Turkey demonstrates that the relations between the two countries are in a state of perpetual development. "As the relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union improve," Mr Isik added, "it is possible that contacts in the military field will increase." Meanwhile, it was announced that the talks between the Soviet chief of staff and Turkish officials touched upon disarmament and world peace issues also.

Minister of National Defense Isik, in a press conference held yesterday in connection with the Soviet official's visit to Turkey, stressed the importance of developing friendly and warm relations between countries of different political and economic systems along the line of decisions taken at Helsinki.

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CSO: 4807

TURKEY

'YANKI' DISCUSSES SOVIET CHIEF OF STAFF VISIT

Visit Described

Ankara YANKI in Turkish 1-7 May 78 pp 21-23

[Text] Last Tuesday morning at 1130 hours, airport authorities at Esenboga were dashing about excitedly, saying, "What are we going to do? How long has it been waiting aloft? How much longer can we hold it?" What they were talking about was the Soviet aircraft bearing the USSR Chief of Staff Marshal Ogarkov and his seven-man delegation. This was the first high-ranking Soviet military officer to come to Turkey since the visit of Soviet Chief of Staff Marshal Voroshilov in 1933. It was a return visit for the trip made to Moscow two years ago by then Deputy Chief of Staff General Kenan Evren.

The reason Ogarkov's aircraft did not land at Esenboga for 20 minutes was that it arrived earlier than the pre-scheduled time. Ecevit was at that moment meeting the Romanian president at Esenboga. The ceremony was not yet over and the cortege had not departed. Ogarkov, arriving early, was obliged to wait for 15 minutes in the rarefied air over Ankara.

The ceremony arranged for the visiting chief of staff at Esenboga was extremely modest. The rationale given was: "This was the kind of ceremony held for General Evren." There was neither a red carpet nor any military ceremony upon his arrival at the airport reception room for guests of honor. There was an honor guard at the entrance to the room and further along were the Soviet ambassador to Ankara and military attache and eight Turkish officers, including two brigadier generals, headed by the Ankara Garrison Commander. When General Evren saw at the airport a Soviet captain who had been assigned as an escort when he visited Moscow, he asked, "What are you doing here?" The captain had been appointed assistant attache to Ankara when Evren became chief of the general staff. Thus, the Soviet mission was to have an officer who could speak Turkish with the Turkish Chief of Staff, if only at military ceremonies.

The Turkish Chief of Staff, who met Ogarkov as he descended the stairs from the plane, introduced his colleagues and was introduced to the arriving delegation. There were an air marshal (deputy commander of the Soviet air force), a brigadier general from Red Army intelligence, and a journalist of colonel rank from the RED STAR newspaper. The intelligence officer must have met Evren in Moscow.

General Evren escorted the Soviet Chief of Staff to the reception room and when Ogarkov reached the honor guard at the entrance, the interpreter Mustafayev, said, "He wants to say something." Evren replied: "He does not have to say anything, but it is all right." But Ogarkov addressed one of the guard members, saying in smooth Turkish, "Hello, soldier" and received an appropriate response. The center commander spoke harshly from time to time to keep the members of the press in the reception room from approaching the guest. He cornered the new airport security supervisor. "I do not want reporters. You ought to know this," he said. Certainly it was clear that the organizers of Ogarkov's visit did not want a great deal of fanfare and publicity about the trip. As Ogarkov and the Soviet delegation entered their cars, General Evren smiled and shook hands politely with all of the guests. He then waited for the long Soviet cortege to leave. After a 10-minute interval, he left for Ankara. The visit, being watched by the entire world, of the first Soviet chief of staff to come to Turkey since Voroshilov thus began on a quiet note.

For the past 20 years, the Soviet Union has been courting Turkey in every area. Economic aid and investments reached the highest levels during the Demirel administrations, while the frequent topic of recent years has been the "signing of a political document," and there has been a question of Turkey's going so far as a nonaggression pact with Russia. The first military contact occurred in 1975 following the American arms embargo. Then Chief of Staff General Sancar was not very sympathetic to the unaccustomed overtures. However, it was decided after much discussion that under the circumstances, a delegation headed by General Evren should go to Moscow. Sancar, who had had Emin Alpkaya decline the invitation of the Soviet air force commander, gave his approval to the Evren delegation. Evren was received warmly in Moscow. He was shown exhibits of all the weapons the Soviet Union could give to Turkey. Explanations were given. It was said, without being specific, "We could be of great help to you in this field."

After Evren returned from Moscow, it was necessary to return the invitation to the Soviet chief of staff. However, Turkey was not yet ready for relations to develop this fast. When the former Soviet chief of staff became commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact forces, it was necessary to renew the invitation to Ogarkov, who replaced him. However, as this coincided with Sancar's retirement, General Evren ended up issuing the invitation. The Turkish general staff believed also that under changing world conditions, high-level military contacts with the northern neighbor which is one of the world's two large powers would be helpful toward the present detente. A high-level general staff officer who talked with the YANKI

defense reporter last week said, "Many contacts have been made with the Soviets within NATO. There is no reason why we should not. The discussions have no ramifications outside this framework." National Defense Minister Hasan Isik told YANKI: "There is no question of military cooperation between us and the Soviet Union." Also, an official from the upper ranks of government outside the general staff said, "Those who say Turkey has no alternative ought to come to their senses. We are not engaging in blackmail, neither do we have any intent beyond what we say; however, if we were compelled to do so, we would have to seek ways out." Another government member, a political leader involved in top-level NATO contacts a short time ago, said, "Let anyone think what he may. We are already tardy in such contacts."

The ceremony for Marshal Ogarkov commensurate with his rank was held at the general staff. Ogarkov smiled throughout the review of the troops with General Evren. He later discussed military subjects with Evren and Isik. A military officer in Ankara of a friendly country who watched the events with interest said, "The basic reason for Ogarkov's visit is that the Soviet Union wants to take advantage of the opportunity to exploit Turkey's strained relations with NATO and the United States." He added, "Now Ogarkov will be making observations and collecting first-hand information with a military eye. He will be trying to judge whether Turkish-Soviet relations can be drawn toward the military field at this stage. This is the purpose of all their contacts." The NATO attaches and military experts believe that Ogarkov, whether openly or subtly, will lend Turkey strength against the American embargo. One expert said, "But I do not think that Turkey would be receptive to any kind of Soviet military proposal at this stage."

Ogarkov was received by Prime Minister Ecevit during the week and by President Korumturk prior to his departure from Turkey. What would seem to complicate this protocol in Korumturk's attitude was those whom he attached to the embassy in Moscow. Yet there was nothing awkward in the President's reception of the chief of staff, the highest ranking officer, of one of the world's most powerful countries.

As happy as the security authorities were upon learning that the Soviet aircraft which brought Ogarkov would return immediately to Moscow and that they would not be responsible for the security of the craft, some officials worried about the possibility of Ogarkov's making impossible demands were equally relieved to discover that the atmosphere was not like that at all. But, this, of course, did not mean that the Soviet Chief of Staff does not see and worry about the Turkish Army on the eastern borders as representatives of NATO's "Western imperialists." Soviet military experts know that if Turkey reaches the point where it cannot fulfill its NATO obligations because of the embargo and reviews its own national security strategy deciding to give new direction to its forces, they will not have to keep as many troops as presently in the Caucasus.

In this event, with Turkey no longer having a NATO function, it would not of course constitute an element of threat to the Soviet Union. An atmosphere of questioning in this regard has no doubt been perceived in Ogarkov's discussions in Turkey.

There are Western journalists who expected Ogarkov to make inquiries about American bases in Turkey during this trip which is being watched with interest in all Western countries. However, Russian diplomacy, even though conducted by the military, is not so blunt as is thought.

According to HURRIYET, Turkish authorities who spoke of the possibility of receiving new weapons immediately from the Soviet Union as weak said that the purchase from this country of giant helicopters used for transporting tanks and motorized vehicles was possible. A Soviet authority, meanwhile, said that Turkey could purchase any arms it wanted from the Soviet Union, that facilities could be arranged for conditions of payment, but that this decision was fully "a matter that Turkey alone would know."

The BBC broadcast a lengthy commentary on Marshal Ogarkov's Turkish visit, ending the commentary as follows:

"Purchasing arms from the USSR would be a very important step for Prime Minister Ecevit. It would be impossible for Prime Minister Ecevit to do such a thing before the U.S. Congress announces its decision on the embargo. If the embargo is not lifted, then the Turkish Prime Minister will have the right to purchase arms wherever he wishes. This is why the USSR Chief of Staff's visit is -- as expressed by one of them -- bad news for the American diplomats in Ankara."

Elsewhere, Greek Cypriot administration President Kyprianou summoned the Soviet ambassador in Nicosia after Marshal Ogarkov's meeting with Prime Minister Ecevit and protested the statement that the Soviets would cooperate with Turkey in every area, including the military. Kyprianou sent instructions to the Greek Cypriot ambassador in Moscow to protest the Soviet Chief of Staff to the Soviet Foreign Ministry. The Greek Cypriot leader stated that he might have important announcements to make, depending on the response received from the Soviets.

Opposition Reaction to Visit

Ankara YANKI in Turkish 1-7 May 78 pp 23-24

[Text] The NF [National Front] parties are taking a responsible stance on the visit to Turkey during the Ecevit administration of Soviet Chief of Staff Ogarkov, the first such in 45 years. They have made it clear that they consider the development of relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union as beneficial to both countries. However, spokesmen for the parties

of yesterday's NF government and today's opposition reject the idea of establishing military relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union. "Our place is in NATO," they said.

Justice Party [JP] Bitlis Senator Kamran Inan said, "The visit to our country of the chief of staff of our neighbor the Soviet Union is in line with developing relations between two neighboring countries." He thought the timing off, however, and said it "would stimulate doubts in various circles." The JP Senator, who said that the Soviet marshal's visit "coincided first with a time when lifting the embargo is under consideration and second was just prior to the North Atlantic summit meeting," added, "Various reactions and interpretations will rise from these two facts."

JP Vice Chairman Ismail Hakki Yildirim said that the visit was primarily a return visit and for this reason was accepted as routine. He added, however, "I do not think it has any military goal." The vice chairman of Turkey's leading opposition party said it has no military goal because it is the visit of the chief of staff of a neighboring country who has come at the invitation of the Turkish chief of staff. Accordingly, one must expect the chiefs of staff of two neighboring countries to discuss the important world political problems.

Of course, it is not hard to understand why Hakki Yildirim would speak this way. "Turkey's alliances are known. We neither expect nor approve developments contrary to this," he said.

It was impossible to find any difference between the Nationalist Action Party [NAP] views and the JP views. Yasar Okuyan began an interview with YANKI by saying, "I believe that establishing economic or cultural relations with the Soviet Union is a positive thing." According to the NAP spokesman, strengthening relations between the two countries "would benefit the people of both nations." However, the NAP Assistant General Secretary, like the JP's Inan, wanted "no undertaking in the military field" and said, "But there has been no such contact in the military field and I do not think there will be. Turkey is first a NATO country and the purposes of NATO are known."

The JP and the NAP could not now oppose development of relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union, but it was clear that they wanted to avoid relations in the military field. They tried to get this across by saying, "We do not think so." However, their comments to YANKI failed to conceal their concern. Comments made on behalf of both parties criticized "the government's failure to issue a statement about this visit." The government has made this kind of statement only when an American chief of staff has come.

Comments by the National Salvation Party [NSP] may be considered "positive" in one sense. NSP Vice Chairman Ismail Muftuoglu said, "In general, it is natural to show hospitality within the framework of neighborly relations to

countries which extend a helping hand to our country in a sincere spirit when the eminent interests of the nation are at stake or if there are blockages in our defense system." Muftuoglu added that "our doors are open to all, provided the interests of the country are preserved."

The NSP attitude clearly differs from that of the other two NF parties. The NSP maintains that relations with the West "push Turkey into helplessness" and is proud of having initiated the development of relations with Muslim countries. Stating that a personalized foreign policy demands this, Muftuoglu made it clear that he looked upon the Soviet chief of staff's visit in this light. Despite this difference, however, the other two NF parties have not openly opposed Marshal Ogarkov's visit.

Meaning of Visit

Ankara YANKI in Turkish 1-7 May 78 p 50

[Text] If Turkey were not a member of NATO but still kept a sizable force stationed on the Soviet borders, would it disturb Moscow? Or, if Turkey were not a member of NATO, would it keep so many troops on the Turkish-Soviet border? How might Turkish-Soviet relations develop so as to afford security to both countries?

While Soviet Chief of Staff Ogarkov was talking in Ankara last week with General Evren, Hasan Isik, Ecevit, and Koruturk, these questions no doubt passed frequently through his mind, as well as those who received him.

After many years under the influence of a nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union, Turkey threw all its weight against the threats of the Stalin period, and after making it clear that Turkish territory would be defended to the end against any threat whatever the cost, only joined the Western defense alliance in the years following the 1950's. After this, with bases established on Turkish territory, the new leaders in Moscow, rather than having designs on Turkish territory, are now giving Ankara assurances that they are trying to create a non-hostile ring around Russia. This, then, is the view behind Marshal Ogarkov's visit.

The continuation since 1975 of the embargo initiated against Turkey by the American Congress with incredible insensitivity and thoughtlessness has had irreparable effects on Turkish-American and Turkish-Soviet relations, primarily shaking the trust between Turkey and the United States. One suspects that the Soviet Union is trying to take advantage of this. While talking with Turkish authorities last week, Marshal Ogarkov must have made some proposals that he doubted could be realized at present. In a discussion with the prime minister, the visiting chief of staff said openly that the military field could be added to the areas of cooperation between

the two nations. It is clear that Russia wants to extend a helping hand in this area to Turkey, which everyone knows is suffering because of the American embargo.

Though the Soviets explained in appropriate language what they could provide in the military field and displayed the equipment for the Turkish military delegation headed by General Kenan Evren which went to Moscow two years ago, the Turkish general staff had not yet felt the effects of the embargo as much as today. However, the opinion that Turkey has lost all its resources in the defense area does not now prevail in Ankara. Many experts and retired American generals who have expressed their views before the competent committees of the American Congress are trying to explain how unnecessary and mistaken an attitude it is to continue the embargo. Because of this, there is no question at this point of Turkey's grasping the hand openly extended for military cooperation by the Soviet Union. This, however, is a matter which may be considered if all doors from the West are closed to Turkey.

The Soviet Union certainly is strengthening Turkey's position by openly offering at this tense stage in Turkish-American relations to support Turkey militarily. There is not much Turkey can do. There is nothing in its attitude that can be described as blackmailing the West. Regardless of what anyone may say, Turkey has not done any of the things required for keeping its relations with its powerful neighbor at an acceptable level in this area. As for what it is doing now, it is probably a necessary part of a general policy which, as the prime minister said, has been ongoing for years and is understood that it will continue despite changing administrations. The most authoritative voices are totally sincere in coming forward with the problem in this way.

Marshal Ogarkov's Turkish visit has brought to the fore a significant change of spirit in the Turkish general staff. A matter which can be dwelled on with satisfaction is that the top-level commanders in the Turkish general staff are now looking at the problems from a broader perspective. They are saying that the conditions created by the present appeasement around the world have not escaped their notice. It is understood that they are at least asking themselves why Turkey has not to date been able to do what other NATO members have easily accomplished. This too is accepted as an indication that the brilliant generals who are strong on Western standards and have a modern turn of mind are slowly coming to the key positions. This is a comfort to those who closely watch developments in the Turkish armed forces.

Turkey, which is seeking a new defense concept for itself within the hostile atmosphere caused by the embargo, not to mention the lack of understanding shown by the West, is forced to create a ring of security around itself insofar as possible. At least, albeit for the long term, Ogarkov's visit is a positive step within this framework.

TURKEY

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON TURKISH-USSR RELATIONS

'TERCUMAN' Analyzes Ecevit Position

Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 26 Apr 78 p 3 NC

["Report" column by Guneri Civaolgu: "Military Cooperation With the Soviet Union"]

[Text] These days many people in Turkey may be asking themselves the following question: "For God's sake, what is going on?" Western countries may also view Turkey with suspicion.

It is a fact that the present government in Turkey has intensified its contacts with the East. These contacts are at an advanced stage and are quite interesting. Let us base our observations on facts. Since the RPP [Republican Peoples Party] came to power the exchanges of visits between Turkey and the Eastern bloc countries have become more and more frequent. In addition, other visits are planned in the next few months.

Our contention that this exchange of visits is "quite interesting" stems from Ecevit's visit to Yugoslavia. It is interesting to note that after coming to power Ecevit has paid his first official visit to Yugoslavia. The objectives of this visit can be interpreted as follows: 1) establishment of a model federal state; 2) establishment of an economic model based on autonomous administration; 3) a new synthesis of the democratic left and Marxism; and 4) an approach to nonaligned countries, known as the Third World.

We are not alleging that, with the exception of a few cryptos [kripto], Ecevit and his government and the RPP are trying to achieve these four objectives. However, the improvement of relations with the Eastern bloc openly creates the impression which we tried to sum up in four points.

The visit to Turkey by Soviet Chief of the General Staff Ogarkov is indicative of these intensified contacts. This visit gives rise to the suspicion that Turkish-Soviet relations are at a turning point. For the first time a "military" dimension has been added to the economic and cultural relations with the Soviet Union. Turkey has never remained aloof from the developments brought about first by the era of "peaceful coexistence" and then by "detente." In accordance with these developments Turkey moved toward rapprochement with the Soviet Union and its satellites, in keeping with the limits of the steps taken by the Western alliance. In other words, rapprochement in economic and cultural fields... and limited political positioning within the framework of the Helsinki conference....

However, the visit by the Soviet chief of the General Staff goes beyond these dimensions. This can be explained as follows: with the exception of France, Turkey is the first NATO country to establish military cooperation with the Eastern bloc. The Soviet chief of the General Staff is not returning the visit paid by the Turkish chief of the General Staff, Kenan Evren, to Moscow last year. Kenan Evren visited Moscow in 1977 as the deputy chief of the General Staff. The return visit should have been at the same level, but the current visit is being made by a higher ranking military official.

As far as we know, the former chief of the General Staff, Semih Sancar, asked for postponement of the visit by the Soviet chief of the General Staff. For this reason the arrival of the Soviet official in Ankara was delayed until March, until after the retirement of Sancar. In other words, there was no question of the USSR implementing a scheduled visit forcefully.

So, what is the objective of the visit? In our view, the unfortunate policy of 'Abd an-Nasir is again being put on the stage. This is the policy of threatening the superpowers--if not blackmailing them; in any event a very dangerous policy of playing between the two superpowers--though appearing a little hesitant and unwilling.

There is no explanation except hesitation and reluctance for the fact that after being invited to Ankara, Ogarkov was forced to travel in a separate car from Esenboga airport to the city center. Those who are suspicious of Ogarkov's visit to Ankara will surely consider the fact that he traveled alone. In any case the countries which we want to threaten are suspicious of our "gesture."

In our view, the best foreign policy is the one which reflects reality. Therefore, it is high time to put aside a policy of fantasy.

'MILLIYET' Discusses Military Relations

Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 26 Apr 78 pp 1, 12 NC

["Situation" column by Abdi Ipekci: "Ankara Is Not Blackmailing"]

[Excerpts] As Turkey waits for the fruits of its intensified political and economic contacts with the West, the Socialist bloc, nonaligned countries and the Islamic world, the visit of the chief of the Soviet General Staff to Ankara has given the situation special significance. The beginning of contacts between Turkey and the Soviet Union at the chiefs of General Staff level, at a time when there are demands for the continuation of the U.S. arms embargo against Turkey, gives the situation a different meaning.

Certain Western circles attach extraordinary importance to the visit of the chief of the General Staff to Ankara. It seems that the propaganda campaign launched by international Hellenism that "Turkey is blackmailing, it is bluffing" has influenced these circles.

In fact, contrary to the Greek propaganda, Ankara has been making painstaking efforts not to leave the impression that the visit by the Soviet chief of the General Staff is a blackmail attempt. In a statement he made just before the arrival of the Soviet military delegation in Ankara, Prime Minister Ecevit declared that Turkey will remain in NATO whether the embargo is lifted or not. Ankara made no secret of the fact that it will develop economic cooperation and political relations with the Soviet Union. However, there has been no mention of military cooperation with the Soviet Union. There has not even been a hint which would give rise to speculation regarding the issue.

In view of all this, any reference to blackmailing and bluffing tactics by Turkey can only be seen as groundless propaganda.

However, in view of the existing situation in the Western circles, the particular circles close to NATO, are justified in being concerned. The conclusions reached by these circles concerning the visit by the Soviet chief of the General Staff cannot be described as baseless. Turkey can no longer remain indifferent about the weakening of its national defense, which is linked to the United States, by the arms embargo at a time when its neighbors are becoming fully armed. Turkey will surely search for other sources of arms. This search for other sources will not be carried out as a bluff but to satisfy vital and real needs. After 3 years of waiting by Turkey, at the expense of endangering its defense, neither the United States and NATO nor the Greeks are entitled to criticize such a search.

CSO: 4807

TURKEY

TURKEY, SOVIET UNION SIGN 1978 TRADE AGREEMENT

Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 5 Apr 78 TA

[Text] Ankara, 5 Apr (AA)--Turkey and the Soviet Union signed a trade protocol Wednesday, calling for 288 million dollars in trade between the two countries this year. This figure is about 40 percent above last year's total trade figure. Negotiation between Turkish and Soviet delegations started on March 16, lasted two weeks, and the protocol which is valid from 1st April 1978 to 31st March 1979 was signed by the Turkish secretary general for foreign trade, Turgut Carikli, and Mikhail Kishilev, head of the Soviet Trade Ministry's Asian Countries Department.

According to the protocol signed today, Turkey is to import 138 million dollars worth of goods, including two passenger planes and three helicopters. Among the other goods which will be imported are asbestos, petroleum by-products, uric acid, drugs, ammonium sulphate, wood pulp, paper, ferrous alloys, metallurgical equipment, milling machines and several other equipment and machinery for agricultural and industrial use. On the other hand, Turkey is to export 150 million dollars worth of goods, including sheep and cattle, olives, citrus fruit, hazelnuts, tobacco, cotton, textiles and certain other manufactured goods.

Turkey is to export an additional 52 million dollars worth of goods, under separate agreement. Speaking after the protocol was signed, Trade Minister Teoman Koprululer said trade relations between the two countries is improving, parallel with relations in other fields. He hoped the volume of trade would be greater in the years ahead.

"If Turkey starts exporting wolfram in future, it will be exported to the Soviet Union as well," he said.

CSO: 4807

TURKEY

SECOND MEETING OF JOINT ECONOMIC COOPERATION COMMISSION

Ankara RESMI GAZETE in Turkish 17 Apr 78 pp 2-11

[Text] Protocol of the Turkish-Soviet Intergovernmental Economic Cooperation Joint Commission Second Meeting

In accordance with the Statute of the Turkish-Soviet Intergovernmental Economic Cooperation Joint Commission, the second meeting of the Commission was held in Ankara between 21 and 27 December 1977.

The second meeting of the Commission was attended by Honorable S. Kilic, head of the Turkish delegation to the Turkish-Soviet Intergovernmental Economic Cooperation Joint Commission, minister of public works of the Republic of Turkey; and Honorable S.A. Skachkov, head of the Soviet delegation to the Turkish-Soviet Intergovernmental Economic Cooperation Joint Commission, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR, and members and experts of Turkish and Soviet delegations, whose names are listed in Supplement 1.

The agenda of the Commission's second meeting appears in Supplement 2.

The Commission announces with satisfaction the gratifying favorable results obtained during the 10-year developmental process of the mutually beneficial Turkish-Soviet economic and technical cooperation, which is based on the concept of equality of rights, and from the general implementation of the 25 March 1967 Turkish-Soviet Agreement. Economic cooperation has been a constructive factor in the growth of neighborly relations between the two countries.

Both sides took satisfaction in calling attention to the positive work which has been accomplished towards the expansion of Turkish-Soviet economic cooperation since the first meeting of the Commission in Moscow in December 1976. Both sides attach a great deal of importance to the 10-year Agreement on the Expansion of Economic Cooperation Between the Republic of Turkey and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which was initialed during the Commission's first meeting in Moscow in December 1976 and signed on 15 March 1977. Both sides look upon the Agreement as a sound legal basis for a further

expansion and strengthening of Turkish-Soviet economic relations, and for the opening of a new phase in the economic cooperation between the two countries.

The two sides believe that realization of the decisions and recommendations issued by the Commission's first meeting is in the interest of both parties, makes positive contributions to the implementation of the economic cooperation accords in force, and facilitates a joint exploration of opportunities of cooperation on the new projects listed in the protocol of the Commission's first meeting on 12 December 1976.

Decisions and recommendations adopted in the second meeting of the Commission are the following:

I. Status of Implementation of Agreements Dated 24 December 1972 and 26 October 1973

The Commission studied the status of implementation of the said economic cooperation agreements between the two countries and the contracts executed between the authorized organizations of the two countries.

1. The 24 December 1972 Agreement on the delivery of equipment and supplies, and provision of technical services for the purpose of cooperation to expand the Iskenderun iron and steel complex, and the terms of payment on such equipment and services:

The two sides exchanged letters, in December 1976 and in June 1977, resolving the matters relating to payments for Soviet shipments and technical services which are provided within the context of the 24 December 1972 Agreement.

The Commission found that the work aimed at the realization of the agreement was being successfully carried out.

2. The 26 October 1973 Agreement on cooperation in the construction of a dam and a reservoir on the border river of Arpacay (Ahuryan):

To fulfill the contract signed between the State Hydraulic Affairs General Directorate of the Republic of Turkey and the V/O Selkhozpromexport, the Soviet side has completed the construction of pumping and compression stations, energy transmission line, rail line, the deviation tunnel, and the approaches; meanwhile, the Turkish side is continuing the construction of approaches, secondary buildings, and coffer dams at the origin and the mouth of the river.

A dyke was built on the river bed on 16 September 1977.

The Commission notes with satisfaction that the jointly undertaken construction, which began in May 1976, is successfully carried out by both parties.

II. Status of Implementation of the 9 July 1975 Agreement

The Commission reviewed the status of implementation of the 9 July 1975 agreement and the contracts executed between the authorized organizations of the two parties on a number of installations within the scope of the said agreement, and determined the following points:

1. Cooperation To Build the Orhaneli Thermal Power Station

The Commission discussed the question of cooperation between the two parties to build the Orhaneli Thermal Power Station, which was prescribed under the 9 July 1975 Turkish-Soviet agreement, and noted the following with satisfaction:

The feasibility report and the technical project report on the 200,000-kilowatt Orhaneli Thermal Power Station, prepared by the Soviet organization within the framework of the 9 November 1976 contract, executed under the 9 July 1975 agreement, between the Turkish Electric Power Authority and the V/O Technopromexport, were submitted to the Turkish side for study in November 1977.

The Soviet side presented a draft agreement on the joint construction of the Orhaneli Thermal Power Station to the Turkish side during the Commission's second meeting. As prescribed under Article 3 of the 9 July 1975 agreement, discussions on an agreement will open after the Turkish side endorses the feasibility report on the said power station.

Meanwhile, the Soviet side stated that it will be impossible for its organizations to deliver the boiler equipment for the said power station.

2. Cooperation To Enlarge the Seydisehir Aluminum Installations

Under the 13 August 1976 agreement between the [Turkish] Etibank General Directorate and the V/O Tsvetmetpromexport providing for a joint preparation of a feasibility report on doubling the volume of alumina and aluminum production of the Seydisehir Aluminum Plant, Soviet organizations completed work on the feasibility report and submitted it to the Turkish side for study in December 1977.

After the report is endorsed by the Turkish side, the two parties, as prescribed under Article 3 of the 9 July 1975 agreement, will prepare a separate special accord, specifying the scope of their cooperation on this project, a timetable, and other terms in detail.

The Soviet side on 20 June 1977 sent to the Turkish side a draft contract on the preparation of a detailed technical project report concerning the expansion of the plant.

The parties have agreed that authorized organizations of the two sides should bring their discussions to a conclusion as soon as possible in order to accelerate the pace of work on the detailed technical project on the expansion of the plant.

3. Cooperation To Build the Can Thermal Power Station

A contract was signed on 9 November 1976 between the V/O Technopromexport and the Turkish Electric Power Authority (TEK) relating to technical assistance in the preparation of a feasibility study and a technical project report on the 600,000-kilowatt Can Thermal Power Station.

Implementation of the said contract has been delayed because the site for the Can Thermal Power Plant has not been selected yet.

It was decided that the implementation of the contract signed by the authorized organizations of the two sides should begin following the conclusion of the joint study on the selection of a site for the plant and the issuance of a decision by the Turkish side.

III. Implementation Status of the Decisions and Recommendations Adopted at the Commission's First Meeting

Starting out from a mutual desire to perpetuate the economic cooperation between Turkey and the USSR, both sides undertook efforts to bring about the realization of a large number of decisions and recommendations adopted by the Commission in its first meeting in Moscow in December 1976.

The Commission studied the status of implementation of the decisions and recommendations adopted at its first meeting and noted with satisfaction that as a result of the efforts exerted by both sides for the purpose of ensuring the realization of the Commission's decisions and recommendations, the following contracts were signed during the interval between the Commission's meetings:

A contract, dated 16 March 1977, between the [Turkish] Etibank General Directorate and the V/O Neftechimpromexport in connection with the construction of a hydrogen peroxide plant;

A contract, dated 8 September 1977, between the Turkish Iron and Steel Works General Directorate and the V/O Technoexport in connection with the establishment of a training center for the Iskenderun Iron and Steel Factory;

Contracts, dated 16 December 1977, between the Turkish Electric Power Authority and the V/O Prommasheexport on the advancement of a technical proposal on a electrotechnical equipment heavy industry and on dispatching Soviet experts to collect data to be used as basis for the formulation of technical proposals concerning a transformer and high-voltage equipment factory.

Additional contracts were signed between Turkish and Soviet organizations, also in the period following the Commission's first meeting, for the construction of an agricultural pesticide plant, provision of a new catalytic cracker for the reforming units of the Izmir Aliaga Petroleum Refinery, and delivery of picture tubes.

The following contracts were signed during the second meeting of the Commission:

- *To test iron ore samples from the Hasancelebi reserve;
- *To deliver refractories from the USSR for the Iskenderun Iron and Steel Factory;
- *To prepare a detailed project report on expanding the Izmir Aliaga Petroleum Refinery's capacity from the current 5 million tons a year to 10 million tons a year;
- *To complete the preliminary project work on the construction of the Black Sea refinery, and,
- *To prepare a feasibility report on transporting lignite from the Can and Orhaneli lignite beds to the Can and Orhaneli Thermal Power Stations.

The parties, having stressed the importance of said contracts in the application of the Commission's decisions and recommendations, and in the growth of economic relations between the two countries, resolved to take the necessary measures to help the implementation of the contracts without delay.

The parties also noted that the status of implementation of the decisions and recommendations adopted by the Commission in its first meeting on topics other than what has been already reviewed is as follows:

1. Iskenderun Iron and Steel Factories

a) The Turkish Iron and Steel Factories General Directorate and the V/O Tiajpromexport agreed on major technical points relating to the modernization of the stoves in order to increase, from 1,100 to 1,200 centigrades, the temperature of the heated air blown into the high furnace No 3, which was installed to increase pig iron production, while cutting back coke consumption, and the said organizations decided to prepare, and then discuss, a contract.

b) The Turkish Iron and Steel Factories General Directorate and the V/O Tiajpromexport agreed that the feasibility report on the expansion of the plant's steel production capacity to about 6 million, instead of 4 million, tons a year shall be prepared jointly, and that payment in connection with the feasibility report shall be made within the framework of the Turkish-Soviet Trade and Disbursement Agreement in force, but without violating the terms of the 9 July 1975 agreement.

The two sides noted that the questions pertaining to the modernization of high furnaces Nos 1 and 2 shall be discussed in the course of the preparation of the said feasibility report on the expansion of the Iskenderun Iron and Steel Plant's capacity to 6 million tons a year.

A group of Soviet experts visited Turkey in November-December 1977, as required by the contract, to gather data for the preparation of "draft

regulations" covering the preparation of "basic project decisions" and "a feasibility report" on the expansion of the Iskenderun Iron and Steel Plant's capacity to about 6 million tons of steel a year, and a protocol was signed on 16 December 1977.

2. Can, Orhaneli, Elbistan-B, Mugla-Tinaz, and Beypazari Lignite Mining Projects

a) Can and Orhaneli Lignite Mining Projects

The Turkish side informed the Soviet side that the Turkish Coal Mines Authority has prepared the preliminary projects on the installations in question, and the two sides agreed that, according to a contract scheduled to be signed within the first 3 months of 1978, a Soviet team of experts shall be dispatched to Turkey to study the projects. After the team of experts complete their studies, the V/O Tsvetmetpromexport will inform in the shortest time possible the Turkish Coal Mines Authority of its opinion.

b) Elbistan-B Lignite Mining Project

The two sides exchanged information on the Elbistan-B project. The Turkish side said the exploration activity currently underway at the Elbistan-B area might be over by the second half of 1978. The Turkish Coal Mines Authority will forward the results of the exploration to the V/O Tsvetmetpromexport. The V/O Tsvetmetpromexport will study the results and inform the Turkish Coal Mines Authority of its views on the prospects of cooperation.

c) Mugla-Tinaz Lignite Mining Project

The Turkish side briefed the Soviet side on the explorations which are expected to end by mid-1978. The two sides agreed that the V/O Tsvetmetpromexport will not wait until the results of the Turkish Coal Mines Authority's studies, but will submit a draft contract to the coal authority pertaining to the dispatch of Soviet experts to Turkey to explore the scope of cooperation.

d) Beypazari Lignite Mining Project

The Turkish side briefed the Soviet side on explorations conducted at the Beypazari lignite region. In view of the very advanced stage of explorations, both sides agreed that, at the moment, there was no possibility of cooperation on this particular project.

3. Kayseri Peat-Bog Project

The V/O Tsvetmetpromexport has been supplied with the necessary data and is expected to inform the Turkish Coal Mines Authority of its opinion on the use of the peat bogs. The coal authority will study the Soviet organization's opinion and transmit its decision to the Soviet organization at the earliest possible date.

4. Kavsak-Catalan-Kirizli Dam and Hydroelectric Power Plants

The State Hydraulic Affairs General Directorate considers the Kavsak-Catalan-Kirizli dams and hydraelectric power plants as one complete project. The general directorate stated that it is having feasibility and final project studies done on those installations.

The State Hydraulic Affairs General Directorate asked for a study of the prospects of having the V/O Technopromexport supply the turbine, generator, and electromechanical equipment for the said hydroelectric power plants.

The preliminary feasibility report on the installations in question will be dispatched to the V/O Technopromexport for review by the end of 1978. After the report is studied, representatives of the Turkish State Hydraulic Affairs General Directorate and the V/O Technopromexport will get together within a period of 3 months, and discuss the possible areas of cooperation, on the basis of the possibilities of the Soviet organizations.

5. Artificial Fertilizer Plants

The Turkish Nitrogen Industry Corporation has submitted to the V/O Neftechimproexport proposals on the contemplated artificial fertilizer projects in Sirnak and Konya, in addition to cooperation to construct a nitrogenous fertilizer complex, as proposed in the protocol of the Commission's first meeting.

The V/O Neftechimproexport will inform, within 3 months, the [Turkish] Nitrogen Industry Corp. of its opinion on the possibility of cooperation in respect to the units in question.

6. The Black Sea Petroleum Refinery

Soviet organizations studied the Black Sea Petroleum Refinery feasibility report submitted to them by the Turkish Petroleum Corporation (TPAO) between May and October 1977, and informed the TPAO of their decision on December 1977.

TPAO and V/O Neftechimpromexport agreed in principle that there should be cooperation in the construction of the refinery.

The two parties decided to recommend to TPAO and the V/O Neftechimpromexport that a contract should be signed to have a technical project on the petroleum refinery prepared within 12 months.

The parties will discuss, on the basis of the said technical project, the shipment of equipment, and determine what measures to take to facilitate cooperation in the construction of the refinery.

7. Large Casting, Large Pressing, and Large Forging Plants

The parties will continue to explore the possibilities of cooperation, as stated in the 12 December 1976 protocol, in the heavy industry area in connection with said projects.

8. Elbistan-B Thermal Power Plant

The Turkish side informed the Soviet side that, due to certain developments, the studies underway at the Elbistan-B lignite region will be completed in the latter half of 1978.

Results of the studies at the lignite region will be forwarded to the V/O Technopromexport which, upon studying the results, will inform the Turkish side whether it is interested in the project.

IV. Areas of Cooperation in the Operation of the Iskenderun Iron and Steel Factory and the Seydisehir Aluminum Installations

The Commission discussed in detail the operations-related questions of the Iskenderun Iron and Steel Factory, which was founded within the framework of the 25 March 1967 Turkish-Soviet Agreement, and made the following points:

Electric energy and carbonizable coal have been supplied to the facilities already in operation.

The Turkish side has taken a number of measures to supply operations personnel for the factory, but the personnel problem remains serious.

Soviet organizations, desirous of expanding cooperation, have always come forth with recommendations to Turkish organizations on ways of resolving the problems encountered in the operation of the Iskenderun Iron and Steel Factory.

In view of the difficulties encountered during the operations of the Iskenderun Iron and Steel Factory, the Commission took into consideration that Turkish organizations will take measures in 1978 also in order to ensure:

- a) Continued supply of electric power for the Iron and Steel Factory in quantities required by projects;
- b) Supply of carbonizable coal in sufficient quantity to ensure the operation of the factory's coke furnace unit under optimal conditions;
- c) Training of qualified personnel for the plant's current and future units;
- d) Raising the plant's production and economic values.

Taking into consideration the ongoing activities within the context of agreements to enlarge the factory, which is the best fruit of the economic cooperation between Turkey and the USSR, the Commission recommends to the authorized organizations of the two sides to explore possible areas of cooperation in the preparation of proposals and recommendations aimed at overcoming the difficulties encountered during the operations of the Iskenderun Iron and Steel Plant, and at increasing the plant's production performance and economic results.

The Commission noted that the Seydisehir Aluminum Plant, constructed within the framework of the 25 March 1967 Turkish-Soviet Agreement, has been completed in the capacity specified by the project, and put into service by the Turkish side.

VI. Exchange of Views on the Development of Trade Relations

The parties reviewed the status of implementation of the recommendations adopted in the Commission's first meeting and noted that both sides have taken bilateral measures, since the first meeting, to expand trade exchanges between Turkey and the USSR.

The quotas established for Turkish and Soviet goods under the 18th Trade Protocol signed on 18 March 1977 have been increased by 14 percent. The two sides agreed to recommend to their authorized organs to make full use of the quotas. Given the accords between Turkish and Soviet organizations and firms, it is estimated that in 1977 the volume of trade between the two countries will surpass the 1976 mark.

Contacts between the business circles of the two countries have increased. A delegation from the Turkish Union of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and Commodity Exchanges visited the Soviet Union in January 1977, and a delegation from the Istanbul Furniture Exporters Union paid a visit in June 1977. Meanwhile, representatives of the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry and several Soviet trade organizations came to Turkey.

Both sides observed with satisfaction that Turkish industrial and trade organizations and firms, and Soviet foreign trade organizations have increased their business contacts in order to explore the prospects of bilateral exports, and the two sides agreed to recommend the continuation of such contacts.

Authorized organizations of the two sides explored the possibilities of diversifying the types of goods traded between the two countries, and reached the conclusion that, to expand Turkish-Soviet trade still further, all possibilities should be bilaterally exploited.

The Soviet side believes machinery and equipment may become the primary items in the Soviet Union's exports to Turkey in the future. In the judgement of the Turkish side, it is possible to increase the export of Turkish industrial products to the USSR.

The Turkish side expressed a desire to import from the USSR some of the machinery and equipment which the Land Routes General Directorate of the Ministry of Public Works needs.

The parties recommended to authorized organizations to contact each other to determine the items that are needed, and to explore the prospects of importing those items from the USSR.

The parties agreed that they should make efficient use of the fairs and exhibits arranged in their respective countries.

The two sides exchanged views on the possibilities of establishing long-term trade relations between Turkey and the USSR, and recommended to authorized organizations of their respective countries to continue their studies on the matter.

Both parties believe it will be useful to have the authorized transport organizations of Turkey and the Soviet Union to hold discussions in 1978, to resolve, on the basis of mutual interests, the problems related to the shipment and transit shipment of their foreign trade goods.

Both sides will make efforts to overcome the difficulties encountered in making payments stemming from the current clearing system.

To help the expansion of trade exchanges, the Soviet side proposed to sell, or to rent, to Turkey YAK-40 airplanes and helicopters for use in agricultural operations. The Turkish side responded by recommending to authorized Turkish organizations to study the proposal in the context of the laws in force.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the favorable developments in the Turkish-Soviet trade relations, and expressed belief that exploration of required measures by both parties will contribute to a further growth and expansion in trade exchanges between the two countries.

VI. Status of the Hopa-Batum Power Transmission Line

The two sides exchanged views on the construction of a power transmission line between Hopa (Turkey) and Batumi (USSR), and recommended to their respective interested organizations to take all necessary steps to ensure that the transmission line goes into operation on the date specified in the contract signed by the two parties earlier.

The two sides agreed that representatives of interested organizations should get together in the first 3 months of 1978 to discuss questions related to the proposed increase in the quantity of electric power to be transmitted to Turkey from the USSR.

VII. Topics Concerning the Date and the Preliminary Agenda of the Commission's Third Meeting

It was decided that, in accordance with the Statute of the Turkish-Soviet Intergovernmental Economic Cooperation Joint Commission, Article 2, the Commission's third meeting should be held in Moscow in the second half of 1978.

The exact date of the meeting shall be determined by the two parties at a later time.

The Commission also approved the preliminary agenda of the Turkish-Soviet Intergovernmental Economic Cooperation Joint Commission's third meeting (Supplement 3).

In accordance with Article 2 of the Statute, the two parties will determine, on the basis of mutual agreement, the final agenda of the Commission's third meeting.

Supplements 1, 2, and 3 are integral parts of this Protocol.

The Protocol was prepared in Ankara on 27 December 1977 in equally valid Turkish and Russian versions, each in duplicate.

Turkish-Soviet Intergovernmental Economic Cooperation Joint Commission Head of the Turkish Delegation S. Kilic	Turkish-Soviet Intergovernmental Economic Cooperation Joint Commission Head of the Soviet Delegation S.A. Skachkov
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Supplement 1

The Turkish Delegation Which Participated in the Second Meeting of the Turkish-Soviet Intergovernmental Economic Cooperation Joint Commission

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. Selahattin Kilic | Head of the Turkish delegation, minister of public works |
| 2. Aykut Tulumen | Deputy head of the Turkish delegation, assistant undersecretary of the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources |
| 3. Ahmet Selcuk | Assistant undersecretary of the Ministry of Transportation |
| 4. Behic Hazar | Deputy director general of the Bilateral Economic Relations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| 5. Metin Kustaloglu | Deputy chief of the Bilateral Economic Relations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| 6. Omer Bir | Chief of the International Technical and Economic Relations Department, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources |
| 7. Ibrahim Unlu | Assistant director general of the Agreements Department, Ministry of Trade |
| 8. Selen Orsan | Chief of the International Relations Department, Ministry of Industry and Technology |
| 9. Falih Selekler | Assistant chief of the Financing Department, General Directorate of Treasury, Ministry of Finance |
| 10. Mumin Alanat | Branch chief of the Bilateral Economic Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs |

11. Mehmet Golhan Director general of the Turkish Petroleum Corp.
12. Timucin Tumer Director general of the State Hydraulic Affairs
13. Kutluhan Cinbay Director general of the Turkish Coal Works
14. Behcet Yucal Director general of the Turkish Electric Power Authority
15. Orhan Sorguc Director general of the Etibank
16. Dogan Cecen Department chief in the Etibank
17. Sakir Ozcan Assistant chief of the International Affairs Department, Ministry of Industry and Technology
18. Halit Ilhan Deputy director general of the Turkish Iron and Steel Works Authority
19. H. Avni Yazan Assistant director general of the Turkish Iron and Steel Works Authority
20. Naci Ozduran Chief of the Planning and Coordination Department, Turkish Iron and Steel Works Authority
21. Kemal Kebapcioglu Assistant director of the Iskenderun Iron and Steel Complex
22. Yilmaz Aybar Chief of the Trade Group, Iskenderun Iron and Steel Complex
23. Kemal Gulec Assistant director general of the Turkish Nitrogen Industry Corp.
24. Fahri Zengin Assistant director general of Machinery and Chemicals Industry Corp.
25. Kahraman Emmioglu Director general of the Electromechanics Industry Corp.
26. Necdet Akinciturk Chief of the Licence Group, Turkish Electromechanics Industry Corp.
27. Yucel Ozden Branch chief of Sectoral Programs, Economic Planning Department, Undersecretariat of State Planning Organization
28. Ahmet Akdogan Branch chief of Annual Program and Financing, Economic Planning Department, Undersecretariat of State Planning Organization
29. Arif Aksu Assistant Director of Agreements Department, General Directorate of Foreign Trade, Central Bank of the Turkish Republic
30. Haluk Sonmez Chief of the Trade Practices Department, Union of Turkish Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and Commodity Exchanges

The Soviet Delegation Which Participated in the Second Meeting of the Turkish-Soviet Intergovernmental Economic Cooperation Joint Commission

1. S.A. Skachkov Head of the Soviet delegation, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations
2. I.A. Kulyov Deputy head of the Soviet delegation, vice chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations
3. G.N. Sergeyev Deputy minister of the USSR Iron and Steel Industry
4. A.Y. Petrushev Industrial counselor, USSR Embassy
5. N.G. Yakubov Director of the Department of Economic Relations with Middle East Countries, USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations
6. V.V. Mordvinov Department chief in the USSR State Planning Organization
7. L.N. Masko Department chief in the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations
8. V.M. Leonov Assistant department chief in the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations
9. V.I. Kutuzov Assistant director of the Department of Trade Relations with Asian Countries, USSR Trade Ministry
10. Y.V. Balbashevsky Deputy director of V/O Tiajpromexport
11. A.V. Yerofeyev Deputy director of V/O Technopromexport
12. V.I. Grib Deputy director of V/O Neftechimpromexport
13. A.D. Savanov Chief engineer of Glavzagranenergo Department, USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification
14. F.I. Tyutikov Assistant director of V/O Metalurgzarubejstroy Experts
15. L.A. Kaforin Director of the Project Expertise Department, USSR Ministry of Coal Industry
16. B.A. Smirnov Branch chief in V/O Tsvetmetpromexport
17. A.A. Afonin Chief expert in the Department of Economic Cooperation with Middle East Countries, USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations
18. B.A. Rudnev Chief expert in the Department of Economic Cooperation with Middle East Countries, USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations
19. Y.V. Sheka Russian-Turkish interpreter
20. N.Y. Chirikova Secretary-Typist

[Supplement 2, which is the agenda of the Commission's second meeting, is not included in this translation.]

Supplement 3

Preliminary Agenda for the Third Meeting of the Turkish-Soviet Intergovernmental Economic Cooperation Joint Commission in Moscow 1978

1. The status of implementation of the Agreement dated 24 December 1972 on cooperation to expand the Iskenderun Iron and Steel Factory, and the Agreement dated 26 October 1973 on cooperation to construct a dam and a reservoir on the border river Arpacay (Ahuryan).
2. The status of implementation of the Agreement dated 9 July 1975.
3. The status of implementation of the decisions and recommendations adopted in the Commission's second meeting.
4. Exchange of views on the development of trade relations between Turkey and the USSR.
5. Questions pertaining to the date and the preliminary agenda of the Turkish-Soviet Intergovernmental Economic Cooperation Joint Commission's fourth meeting.

7244

CSO: 4807

TURKEY

BRIEFS

SOVIET CREDIT AGREEMENT--It has been learned that Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit will sign an 800 million dollar credit agreement while on a trip to the Soviet Union which is scheduled for June 13. According to information obtained from various sources, a wide-ranging economic agreement will be signed on the basis of a commercial protocol signed by ministerial representatives from the two countries nearly one month ago. Amongst those items which are to appear in the agreement are; products to meet a portion of Turkey's petroleum needs, the Seydisehir-Iskenderun Iron and Steel Complex, expansion of the Aliaga Refinery, the construction of a new refinery in Trabzon and the construction of the Fourth Iron and Steel plant facilities. Plans concerning the construction of power plants and the provision of equipment needed for the operation of coal mines will reportedly also be included in the agreement. Furthermore, the same sources report that a political document will be signed between the two countries at the end of the upcoming visit. [Excerpts] [Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 28 Apr 78 p 5]

CSO: 4807

TURKEY

TURKEY, ROMANIA SIGN COOPERATION DOCUMENT IN ANKARA

Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Apr 78 TA

[Text] It has been announced that Turkey and Romania have decided to take all measures aimed at stepping up the implementation of projects previously decided on and to seek new fields for economic cooperation and joint industrial investment.

The prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Manea Manescu, who arrived in Ankara 2 days ago as the guest of Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, and the delegation accompanying him, have completed their official talks. A political document envisaging increased cooperation in the economic, social, political, technical and scientific fields between the two countries was signed by Ecevit and Manescu.

In the section referring to the speedy implementation of joint investments already initiated, the document says: All measures will be taken to speed up the implementation of joint projects, namely, the central Anatolia oil refinery decided on between the two countries and the construction of the Yumurtalik-Kirikkale oil pipeline, the securing by Romania of oil drilling [word indistinct], the building of a phosphate installation in the Mazi Dagı region, the realization of a central heating system in Ankara, the drilling for oil and mining.

The document states that a unity of views was reached in seeking new fields for economic cooperation and adds: The participation of other countries will be sought in the implementation of projects of joint interest and in cooperation in third country markets. Long-term agreements will be concluded in commercial goods exchange and payment facilities. The countries will exploit all possibilities to mutually supply one another with goods urgently needed in the economies of the two countries.

The document further states that the two countries have decided on close cooperation in the fields of scientific research and technological development.

The document further states that the planning organizations of the two countries will work together to secure closer and more continuous cooperation. The document points out that contacts in the cultural and sports fields will be intensified with the aim of establishing closer relations.

An additional document outlining the details of the cooperation agreed upon and aimed at activating implementation was signed by Minister of State and Acting Foreign Minister Hikmet Cetin and Romanian Foreign Ministry State Secretary Radulescu.

In a statement at the signing ceremony of the documents in question, Ecevit said that, in talks held with Manescu in Ankara, in addition to bilateral relations many international issues connected with these bilateral relations were discussed. Noting that the reason the talks had continued for a long time was that there were many issues for cooperation, Ecevit said that the difference between the political systems of two countries, which belonged to different alliances, did not impede the development of relations. Noting that rapprochement between Turkey and Romania would contribute to the spreading of detente, Ecevit expressed the belief that this rapprochement would strengthen peace in the Balkans, Europe and the world. He said:

[Begin recording] I believe that a just economic order is necessary if a just and lasting peace is to be secured in the world. I know Manescu shares the same belief. I believe that two conditions are necessary to realize a just economic world order. One is the stopping of the arms race, which is a great burden on developing countries and which at the same time threatens peace and the effective initiation of the disarmament process. The other one is the [word indistinct] of developing countries' efforts aimed at realizing a just world economic order. I believe the development of regional co-operation among trusting countries will facilitate the guidance of developing countries concerning this process. Therefore, I believe the developing cooperation between Turkey and friendly Romania will contribute to the development of a new world economic order. [end recording]

In his statement, Manescu said that the talks would contribute not only to the interests of the two countries but also to peace in the Balkans, Europe and the world. He said: The constantly increasing economic potential of our countries, our traditional ties of friendship, the geographic proximity of our countries, the increase in our trade volume, the development of economic cooperation, the securing of continuity and stability are the (?basic principles). Acting from this point, in the talks I held in Ankara we generally discussed economic developments in our countries. We dwelt on the issue of developing the commercial, economic, technological, scientific and cultural cooperation between the two countries. We have [words indistinct] for jointly participating in cooperation with a third country. He added that the projects on which the two countries would cooperate would be the symbols of productive cooperation between Turkey and Romania.

Expressing his satisfaction over sharing either the same or similar views with Ecevit on international problems, Manescu said that they had arrived at the conclusion that this similarity of views could create the possibility for cooperation at the United Nations and other international organizations with the aim of establishing a peaceful and more just world. Noting that he favored the idea of transforming the Balkans into a region of peace and cooperation, Manescu expressed his happiness over Turkey's sharing the same view.

Following the signing of the political document, Manescu left for Izmir aboard a special plane. Manescu and the delegation accompanying him will conduct various studies at tourist and historic sites in Izmir. They will go to Istanbul tomorrow.

CSO: 4807

TEXT OF COMMERCIAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

Ankara RESMI GAZETE in English 6 May 78 pp 10-20

[Text]

PROTOCOL

The works of the fourth session of the Turkish - Romanian Economic Mixed Commission were held in Bucharest from 21 to 25 October, 1977.

The Turkish delegation was led by Dr. AĞAH OKTAY GÜNER, Minister of Commerce and the Romanian delegation was led by ION PATAN, vice-prime Minister of her government, Minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

The lists of the two delegations are attached.

The works of the 4th session of the Commission were carried according to the following agenda:

- examination of the stage of implementation of the bilateral economic cooperation projects and measures for finalization of projects of mutual interest;
- review on the development of trade exchanges and agreeing on the measures their further balanced growth and diversification;
- other matters.

The proceedings of the Mixed Commission took place in plenary meetings and working groups.

During the Mixed Commission, Dr. AĞAH OKTAY GÜNER, the chairman of the Turkish side, called on Gheorghe Oprescu, Vice Prime-Minister of the govern-

ment of the Socialist Republic of Romania and had talks with Ioan Avram, Minister of Machine Building Industry.

The Commission emphasized the importance of further development and diversification of bilateral economic relations, according to the directions resulted from the high level talks which took place with occasion of the visit of President of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Turkey, in June 1976, as well as according to the potential and requirements of the economies of the two countries.

— Examination of the stage implementation of the bilateral economic cooperation projects and measures for finalization of projects of mutual interest:

The two Parties examined the present stage of implementation of the cooperation projects agreed upon during the 3rd session of the Mixed Commission and during the previous sessions of the Mixed Working Committee.

The Parties found with satisfaction that, since the previous session of the Mixed Commission, positive results were obtained in connection with the finalization of certain projects of cooperation mutually advantageous between the two countries.

The Commission expressed its appreciation on the activity carried out in that fields by the Mixed Working Committees in the three sessions that were held since the last session of the Commission.

The two sides recommended that the Mixed Working Committee should carry on its activity on the projects discussed during the present session until its next session.

The two delegations examined the manner in which the agreed measures and actions were fulfilled for finalizing cooperation projects in the fields of oil, mining, energy and proposed measures necessary for the intensification of the cooperation activity.

For this purpose, the Protocol of the 3rd session of the Mixed Working Committee was concluded and forms an integral part of this Protocol.

The Protocol reflects the wish and determination of the two Parties to intensify efforts for the realization of the cooperation projects according to the terms and conditions agreed upon.

The established concrete measures that should be taken for achieving the objectives of cooperation which come under the responsibility of the Mixed Working Committee are as follows:

— Realization, by cooperation, of an oil refinery in Central Anatolia

The Romanian Party expressed its satisfaction for the fact that the Turkish Government approved the contract for the realization of the refinery in cooperation with Romania by the submission of the letter of guarantee and its legal opinion related to it through Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Turkey.

The two Parties committed themselves to spare no efforts for observing strictly the contract and the work program agreed upon.

— Supply of drilling rigs and equipment

The Romanian side noted with satisfaction that the downpayment for the drilling rigs was recently effected and that the transfer is to be received shortly by the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade.

It was agreed that the specialists of T.P.A.O. should come to Romania for the inspection and approval of the 4 rigs which are to be supplied in 1977.

— Cooperation for the erection of a pipe-line between the port of Yumurtalik and Kirikkale

The two Parties agreed to speed up negotiations with a view to clarifying all economic and technical matters related to the conclusion of the contract for the erection of this project.

— Execution of geologic drillings for lignite in Beypazari basin

Both Parties agreed to continue negotiations for the conclusion of a global for the exploitation of the Beypazari lignite deposit.

— Turning to account of Mazıdağı phosphate deposit and realization of the phosphate preparation plant

The two Parties agreed upon measures meant to simplify and expedite works with a view to realizing the phosphate preparation plant in Mazıdağı basin.

— Town heating and construction of combined power plant for heating and electricity for Ankara

Both Parties agreed to create all necessary conditions so that the works for implementation of this project may start in due course of this year.

— Utilisation of the thermo-power plant flying ashes

The two delegations agreed to continue the negotiations for this project in Ankara, on the basis of the offer to be submitted by the Romanian side.

— Drilling and seismic works

Both Parties agreed to negotiate and sign an addendum to the existing contracts with a view to facilitating the conditions of realization of the projects and of implementation of certain important works ahead of the schedules provided for in the respective contracts.

Besides of the above-mentioned projects, a review was made on projects in other fields of activity, such as:

— Setting-up of a waste-water treatment plant for the pulp and paper industry

The two Parties agreed to assist the interested organizations of the two countries «SEKA» and «FOREXIM» to establish their points of view concerning the possibilities of accomplishing this project.

— Setting-up of a chicken complex in Turkey

With regard to this project, the Ministry of Agriculture of Turkey presently considers that this project requires further studies by them and they will submit their final decision on it in due course.

— Realization in Turkey of a sodium chromate and/or bicromate plant

Upon the Romanian Party's request, the Turkish Party promised that their authorities would assist the implementation of this project, according to the contract concluded.

Review on the development of trade exchanges and convening measures for their further balanced growth and diversification

The two Parties reviewed the evolution of the commercial exchanges during the period from the last session of the Mixed Economic Commission and have expressed the appreciation this favourable development, the results obtained in 1976 representing two fold increase of the volume achieved in 1975. The Commission expressed its satisfaction for the achievement of the task of doubling the trade agreed upon the extraordinary session from June 1976 from Ankara, fact which shows the possibilities for increase and diversification of the commercial exchanges on a mutually advantageous basis.

As regards the evolution of the commercial exchanges in 1977, the Commission noted that it is a need for measures and steps to be taken for the acceleration of the present rhythm of exports and imports at least at the level of 1976.

In this respect, the two Parties analysed the actual stage of the reciprocal commercial exchanges and agreed upon actions and measures to facilitate the positive evolution and their diversification in the future, in order to attain a balanced trade.

The Turkish side mentioned its interest to promote the exports of cereals, citrus fruit, olives and olive oil, dried fruit, tobacco, cotton and other food and agricultural products, metalurgic products, ferrous and nonferrous minerals, including bauxite and other industrial products.

The Romanian side expressed its interest in promoting the exports of drilling equipment, power transformers, machinetools, autovehicles, tractors, agricultural machines, Dieselelectric, locomotives, fertilisers, chemical products etc.

In order to expedite the realisation of commercial transactions, the two Parties have agreed to take the necessary steps so that negotiations for concluding contracts for Turkish products to be imported in Romania should be completed within 60 days.

In order to continue the increase of Romanian import of Turkish products, the two delegations examined in detail the goods which can be offered by Turkish side, and established a list of goods of concrete interest for imports into Romania.

The two Parties have underlined the necessity to pay a permanent attention to promote to export and import of new products, firstly the manufactured ones, in order to assure a large and stable base to the commercial exchanges.

In this respect, the two sides mentioned the importance of the long term contracts for products having a big share in the structure of exports and imports in achieving stable exchanges on long periods of time.

The two Parties have agreed upon the fact that for the development of the commercial exchanges in the future is necessary to intensify the actions for promoting the exports and imports through a more active presence on the respective markets of the commercial companies and organisations from the two countries. An important role in this respect has the participation at the international fairs and exhibitions organised in Turkey and Romania. The Mixed Commission noted with satisfaction the interest of the Turkish side to participate at the International Bucharest Fair in 1978 and other such opportunities, as well as the interest of the Romanian side in continuing to be present at International Izmir Fair.

The two Parties also underlined the necessity to intensify the exchanges of commercial delegations, industrial concerns, professional organisations and banks representatives, which are playing an important role for a better knowledge of the possibilities the economies of the two countries are offering and to identify new spheres and products of mutual interests.

The Mixed Commission expressed its satisfaction for the establishment of the Romanian-Turkish and Turkish-Romanian sections by the Chambers of Commerce from the two countries.

It was also agreed upon the necessity to intensify the activity and collaboration between the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of the Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Stock Exchange from Turkey for promoting the relations between the commercial partners from the two countries.

Other matters

The two Parties appreciated the conclusion of the Agreement regarding the road transport, in Ankara on 9 June, 1976 and agreed to take all the necessary steps for its practical implementation.

Both Parties examined the monetary and financial matters between the two countries.

The Romanian Party proposed that negotiations start as soon as possible on an Agreement for double taxation avoidance between the two countries and on an Agreement for promotion and guarantee of investments of capital.

The two Parties have agreed that the fifth session of the Romanian-Turkish Mixed Economic Commission shall be held in Ankara in the third quarter of 1978 and the fourth session of the Mixed Working Committee to take place in Ankara in the first quarter of 1978.

The present Protocol shall be submitted for approval to the competent authorities in accordance with the legal procedures in the two countries.

The works of the present session took place in a spirit of goodwill, friendship and mutual understanding.

Signed in Bucharest, the 25th October 1977, in two original copies, each in Romanian, Turkish and English languages, all texts being equally authentic, the English text being the text of reference.

For The Government Of The
Socialist Republic Romania
Ion PATAN

For The Government Of The
Republic Of Turkey
Dr. Ağah Oktay GÜNER

L I S T

Of The Turkish Delegation

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. Ağah Oktay Güner | Minister of Trade, Chairman of the Delegation. |
| 2. Nahit Özgür | Ambassador of Turkey |
| 3. Bülent Öztürkmen | Under - secretary of state par interim, Ministry of Trade, Vice - Chairman of the Delegation |
| 4. Aykut Tullümen | Deputy under - secretary of state, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources . |
| 5. Metin Kuştaoğlu | President par interim of the Department of the bilateral economic relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| 6. Orhan Sağcı | Manager of the credits of projects Department, Finance Ministry |
| 7. Erdoğan Kucuroğlu | First Deputy general manager of the Department of Bilateral Agreements, Ministry of Trade |
| 8. Gökçe Ersan | Counsellor in the Department of bilateral Agreements, Ministry of Trade |
| 9. Metin Ergün | Minister's Principal Private Secretary, Ministry of Trade |
| 10. Turgut Ayıntabi | Commercial Counsellor of the Turkish Embassy |
| 11. Ünal Ataker | Deputy Commercial Counsellor of the Turkish Embassy |
| 12. Lami Ögünç | Counsellor, Ministry of Industry and Technology |
| 13. Alev Bac | Expert in Bilateral Agreements Department of International Relations, Ministry of Industry and Technology |
| 14. Kutluhan Cinbay | General Manager of T.K.I. |
| 15. Orhan Özozan | Deputy General Manager of ETİBANK |
| 16. Ömer Dolun | Vice - President of the Department of International Economic Relations, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources |

17. Melih Genca
18. Cemal Büyükbaş
19. Necdet Kaya Sezer
20. Cihat Mete

Deputy General Manager of T.P.A.O.
 Deputy General Manager of TEK
 General Manager of Foreign Trade Central Bank
 of Turkey
 Sales Manager of T. M. O.

L I S T

Of The Romanian Delegation

1. Ion Patan
 Vice prime - minister of the Romanian Government, minister of foreign trade and economic international cooperation, chairman of the Romanian Party
2. Constantin Stanciu
 Deputy minister in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, vice - chairman of the Romanian Party
3. Vasile Voloseniuc
 Chairman of the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade
4. Dumitru Munteanu
 Director in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.
5. Alexandru Albescu
 Economic counsellor - Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Turkey
6. Toma Buzin
 Director - Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation
7. Stefan Vilna
 General Director in the Ministry of the Machine Building Endustry
8. Ion Moldoveanu
 General Director in the Ministry of Mines and Geological Resources
9. Gheorghe Crainiceanu
 Director - Ministry of Finance
10. Ion Tisler
 Director - Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade
11. Emilian Uleia
 General Director - «Industrial - export»
12. Aurel Lupu
 General Director - «Rompetrol»
13. Cristinel Vilciu
 General Director - «Romconsult»
14. Dorel Nicolescu
 General Director - «Universal Tractor»
15. Fanita Trita
 General Director - «Agroexport»
16. Daniel Suteu
 General Director - «Electroexport - import»
17. Dumitru Dinescu
 General Director - «Mineralimport - export»
18. Vasile Popescu
 General Director - «Mercur»
19. Ion Ohloveanu
 General Director - «Romanoexport»
20. Vasile Negrescu
 General Director - «Metallimport»
21. Carol Docsanescu
 Deputy General Director «Geomin»
22. Filip Teodorescu
 Economic secretary - Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Romanian in Turkey
23. Dumitru Ohivu
 Counsellor - Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation
24. Nicolae Vicol
 Counsellor - Ministry of Energy
25. Mircea Lazarescu
 Counsellor - Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation
26. Constantin Postelnucu
 Counsellor - Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.
27. Ioan Bunea
 Counsellor - Ministry of Foreign Affaires.

PROTOCOL

Of The Third Session Of The Turkish - Romanian Mixed Working Committee

Turkish - Romanian Mixed Working Committee held in Bucharest, its third session, on 17 th - 25 th October 1977, for the implementation of the provisions of the Protocol concluded in Ankara, on 24th June 1976.

The Turkish delegation was headed by AYKUT TULUMEN, Deputy Under Secretary in the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, chief representative of the Turkish Side in the Mixed Working Committee, and the Romanian Delegation was headed by CONSTANTIN SATABOIU, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic International Cooperation, chief representative of the Romanian Side in the Mixed Working Committee.

The lists of the members of the two delegations are attached to this Protocol, as annexes 1 and 2.

The works of the session of the Working Mixed Committee took place in plenary meeting and working groups.

Parallel with the works of the Mixed Working Committee, the Turkish Delegation has useful talks with Bujor Almasan, Minister State Secretary in the Ministry for Foreign Trade and International Economic Co-operation and Vasile Voloşeniuc, President of the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade, and visited some economic establishments in the field of machine building industry, hydro and thermo - energy plants, mines etc.

The two delegations examined the implementation of the projects stipulated in the Protocol signed on the occasion of the high level visit in Turkey and expressed their satisfaction on the progress so far achieved.

The two Parties have considered also that the activity done on the period since the last session of the Mixed Working Committee represents steps in concluding of some major projects on mutual economic co-operation.

The two Parties agreed to continue their efforts in order to create the most favourable conditions for concluding the projects under negotiations.

The two Delegations have also agreed to give all support to the interested enterprises and firms in finding new possibilities for developing the economic, industrial and technical co-operation between the two countries.

Examining the projects of bilateral co-operation, both Sides have agreed as follows:

1. Central Anatolian Oil Refinery

The Romanian Side took note with satisfaction on the letter of guarantee and the legal opinion related with the letter of guarantee of the Ministry of Finance handed over by the head of the Turkish Delegation, which represents also the approval of the Turkish Government of the contract for the implementation of this important objective on the Turkish - Romanian economic co-operation.

In order to fulfill the terms of the contract, the two Sides agreed that a delegation of TPAO will come immediately to Bucharest for technical consultations, after which a delegation of Industrialexport will go to Ankara to check together with TPAO the technical possibilities of Turkish supply, in order to start the construction of the project at earliest possible date, the two Partners will hold meetings continuously and frequently.

2. Installations and equipment for oil drilling

The two Sides agreed upon that a TPAO delegation come urgently in Romania for the reception of the four installations to be delivered in 1977.

3. On-shore rilling, seismic works and technical assistance

The two Sides agreed upon to sign an addendum to the respective contracts in order to uniform the terms of payment of the four contracts, to start the implementations of the seismic works (instead of May 1978 to begin in first quarter of 1978) to execute the drilling works a bigger installation etc.

The Turkish Side has also asked the supply of drilling material such as bits and casings for on-shore drillings.

For all of these, representatives from Rompetrol and TPAO will have negotiations in November 1977.

4. Co-operation for execution of Yumurtalık - Kırıkkale oil pipeline

Both Delegations has useful technical and economic exchange of information regarding this project.

In order to establish the co-operation conditions for this project the two Parties agreed to have negotiations at expert level in Ankara, on November 1977.

5. Co-operation for turning to account of coal and lignit ore

The Turkish Delegation considered as very positive the activity done by the Romanian specialist for the research and prospection Works in Antalya area.

The two delegations agreed upon to continue the negotiations to achieve the further steps, as soon as the mining work under TKI execution is finished.

Both Delegations agreed to restart the negotiations at the beginning of 1978, for a study concerning the methods for the exploration of lignits ore deposits in Tekirdağ area after learning the results on geological works which are carried out presently by Turkish Side.

For Peypazarı area, Geomin will send to TKI, within 15 days, a supplementary offer for a feasibility study, which together with the offers for geological and drilling works previously sent, will form the object of a contract for the first stage of turning into account the deposit.

TKI will analyse those offers and will transmit, within 30 days, their point of view concerning the conclusion of the contract and starting of works.

6. Turning to account of the phosphate deposits in Mazıdağı

The two Delegations expressed their willingness to start the implementation of the Mazıdağı project as soon as possible.

To this end, Geomin will spend every effort to start the work in 1978 in order to complete the project before the time stipulated in the contract and will send its authorised specialists to Turkey with the view to preparing the necessary documents for feasibility report and to reach at a final decision in the selection of the process.

The Turkish Side informed that projects concerning co-operation in copper-plant Küre and sinter magnesite deposits as being of an interest from their point of view, because they were already solved.

7. Town Heating and Construction of Combined Power Plant for Heating and Electricity for Ankara.

TEK has presently been gathering all technical information and evaluating the data for this project.

Both Sides have agreed that for the first stage work, Romconsult experts will come to Ankara in December, 1977.

The two Delegations agreed also to reexamine the working scheme in order to regain the delays in working periods stipulated in the contract signed in May, 1977.

8. Utilisation of the Thermo - power Plant Flying ashes

In accordance with the Protocol signed between Romconsult and TEK concerning the co-operation for producing construction materials based on ashes from thermo - power stations, it was agreed that Romconsult will submit the offers to TEK, until the end of October 1977.

In order to enlarge the co-operation possibilities in the energy field the Romanian Side asked the Turkish Side that TEK or any other Turkish specialised organization to immitte the Romanian consulting organizations or other supplying enterprises to the tenders to be organized in Turkey to bid offers to respective Turkish authorities.

The Romanian Side expressed its interest that TEK or any other specialized organization in the energy field examine together with Romconsult or other economic organizations, mutually advantageous alternatives concerning the participation of the development of energy projects in Turkey.

The two Sides will encourage the further negotiations and contacts between the interested organizations and firms from the two countries, with a view to the developing and diversifying the economic long - term co - operation.

Boths Sides agreed upon to hold the next meeting of the Turkish - Romanian Mixed Working Committee in Ankara, on a date of mutual convenience.

Done in Bucharest, on 25th October 1977, in two originals in Turkish, Romanian and English languages, all texts being equaaly valid. In case of divergence, the English text will prevall.

For The Turkish Side,
Aykut Tüllümen

For The Romanian Side,
Constantin Stanciu

LIST

of Turkish Delegation for the Mixed Working Committee

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Aykut Tüllümen | Assistant Under Secretary Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Head of the Delegation |
| 2. Metin Kuştaoğlu | Deputy Chairman of the Bilateral Economic Relations Department - Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| 3. Orhan Sağcı | Section Chief of Project Credits Department, Ministry of Finance |
| 4. Ömer Dolun | Assistant Chairman of the International and Technical Relations Department - Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources |
| 5. Kutluhan Çınbay | Director General - T. K. I. |
| 6. Melih Genca | Assistant General Director T. P. A. O. |
| 7. Cemal Büyükbaz | Assistant General Director - T. E. K. |
| 8. Orhan Özozan | Assistant General Director - Etibank |
| 9. Necdet Kaya Sezer | General Director of Foreign Trade - Central Bank |

LIST

of The Romanian Delegation For The 3-rd Sesson of the Mixed Working Committee

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Constantin Stanciu | Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economical Cooperation
Head of the Delegation. |
| 2. Dumitru Munteanu | Director in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economical Cooperation. |

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 3. Alexandru Albescu | Economic Councillor, Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Turkey |
| 4. Toma Buzin | Director, Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economical Cooperation. |
| 5. Stefan Vilna | General Director in the Ministry of the Machine Building Industry |
| 6. Nicolae Moldoveanu | General Director in the Ministry of Mines and Geological Resources |
| 7. Emilian Uleia | General Director, «Inrustrialexport» |
| 8. Aurel Lupu | General Director, «Rompetrol» |
| 9. Cristinel Vilciu | General Director, «Romconsult» |
| 10. Carol Docsanescu | Deputy General Director, «Geomin» |
| 11. Ion Tişler | Director, Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade |
| 12. Filip Teodorescu | Economic Secretary, Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Turkey |
| 13. Dumitru Chivu | Councillor, Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economical Cooperation |
| 14. Ioan Bunea | Councillor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. |
| 15. Mircea Lazarescu | Councillor, Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economical Cooperation |
| 16. Constantin Postelnicu | Councillor, Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economical Cooperation. |

CSO: 4820

TURKEY

GREATER ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA FORESEEN

Ankara YANKI in Turkish 1-7 May 78 p 13

[Text] "It is very good in this respect that we learned the flags of a number of countries." This is what an Ankara resident said to his friend as he was going to work from Cankaya to Kizilay one morning. In recent days, the foreign flags on Ataturk Boulevard have been changing nearly every day in correspondence with the heavy amount of diplomatic traffic in Ankara.

It was probably the guest that arrived at Esenboga Airport by private Romanian airplane on 25 April who interested the Ankara residents most. Romanian Prime Minister Manescu, who shook Ecevit's hand, carried in his other hand a dossier that includes a central-heating project for Ankara.

Prime Minister Ecevit's aggressive "good relations" policy that began with Caramanlis and Tito in the Balkan States continued with Romanian Prime Minister Manea Manescu. The exchange that initially took place at the Esenboga Airport was evidence that a warm atmosphere would exist throughout the visit. Manescu recalled words spoken by Ataturk in 1937 and said that the Turkish people have a special place in the hearts of Romanians. Bulent Ecevit replied by saying that relations between the two nations are no longer government-to-government relations, but have been transformed to people-to-people relations.

However, it could not be said, from one people to another, that these relations have been very productive in the past. The cooperation agreed upon during Ceausescu's visit lay in dossiers because of Turkey's foreign-exchange shortage. Joint project proposals related to petroleum could not be realized because Turkey was unable to invest the necessary \$9 million. Now, it has been decided that this project will not be limited to exploration only, but will be broadened. It was decided that the Iraqi petroleum pipeline will be extended as far as Ankara and that a refinery will be built there.

When Manescu arrived in Turkey, one of the topics that made the Turks the most uncomfortable was the tractor debt. During the previous administration,

a large number of tractors was imported from Romania, but had not been paid for. The Romanians demonstrated a flexibility befitting the warm speech made on the subject at the airport and ensured that payment of the debt can be postponed. The agreement that is being made assures Turkey the possibility of importing diesel fuel and fuel oil from Romania with credit. In addition, 4,000 tractors will be imported from this nation in 1978.

It appeared as if Manescu's visit would guarantee that topics that had been dealt with in the framework of cooperation agreed upon previously would be taken down from dusty shelves.

As a matter of fact, a political document named an "agreement of opinion document" that includes several new topics in addition to those that had been shelved was signed by Turkey and Romania.

The items in the "opinion document" are, in summary:

In addition to accelerating investments that have been begun, making investments in other areas and making joint industrial investments.

Construction of the Central Anatolia Petroleum Refinery, which was agreed upon previously, and construction of the Yumurtalik-Kirikkale petroleum pipeline.

Romania's ensuring that petroleum test bore towers be built.

The establishment of a central-heating system for Ankara.

The document also proposes that new areas of economic cooperation be explored and that various cooperative projects that have been delayed, such exploration for petroleum and minerals, be implemented.

11673

CSO: 4807

TURKEY

CREDIT, INCREASED TRADE EXPECTED FROM ROMANIAN AGREEMENT

Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 29 Apr 78 p 6

[Article by Nilufer Yalcin]

[Text] Ankara--Following decisions reached by Prime Minister Ecevit and Romanian Prime Minister Manescu to make a "long-term goods and credit agreement," technicians from both nations continued their work in Ankara, and it was agreed that this long-term agreement will be signed at a joint economic council meeting to be held in the latter half of June.

At the meetings that are underway, lists of goods that will be imported from Romania and of products that will be exported within the framework of this credit agreement were drafted. At this time, it was decided that Romania will purchase between 100,000 and 150,000 tons of wheat from Turkey and 100,000 tons of lignite from the TKI [Turkish Coal Works Directorate General]. The contracts for these purchases will be signed by Romania, the Turkish Soil Products Office, and the TKI.

The total value of goods on the list of imports that Turkey plans to purchase from Romania is between \$70 million and \$80 million. In addition to this, Romania will ensure favorable credit terms of over \$100 million per year for investments such as for the Anatolia Refinery petroleum towers, Mazidagi phosphates, and the Ankara central-heating projects.

Turkey is requesting that the term of the credit agreement that will be made be, at the least, 3 years and, preferably, 5 years and that a non-payment period of a year be acknowledged. Turkey estimates that, in this way, it will be able to surmount the foreign-exchange shortage problem in a year and will be able to pay for this credit more easily with export goods.

The major items on the list of imports from Romania are chemical fertilizer, chemicals, petrochemical products, special machinery to process minerals, transformers, tractors, and trucks.

In exchange, wheat, cotton, tobacco, and similar traditional export products along with automobile spare parts, textile products, and various other industrial products will be exported to Romania.

The Romanians reported that they will be unable to provide Turkey with fuel oil and motor oil, that they are compelled to import crude oil from Russia and Iran, and that they, themselves, are experiencing a shortage of liquid fuel products. The Romanians did not place these items on the import list.

According to information provided by officials, former agreements and contracts will remain in effect until this long-term agreement is signed, and a much greater development of reciprocal trade will be possible in the future.

11673

CSO: 4807

TURKEY

GREATER IRON, STEEL IMPORTATION FROM ROMANIA EXPECTED

Istanbul AKSAM in Turkish 9 May 78 pp 1,7

[Text] Ankara--THA--Minister of Trade Teoman Koprululer has announced that Romania has agreed to give Turkey credit of a total of \$100 million. He said, "As a result of contacts that are being made, absolutely nothing remains unfinished on the topic of credit between the two nations." Koprululer also reported that, in accordance with the agreement reached at the conclusion of the official trip to Romania made last week, Romania will export, initially, iron and steel to Turkey.

Koprululer responded to questions posed by a THA [Turkish News Agency] correspondent by saying:

"The discussions I held with government officials in Romania took place very favorably. During these talks, it was decided that a Romanian delegation will come to Turkey in the latter half of June. A joint commission that will be formed when the Romanian delegation arrives in Turkey will deal with the topics that will be decided upon following completion of talks in Ankara between the prime ministers of the two nations.

"As a result of discussions I had with the Romanian state chairman, prime minister, and ministers of foreign trade, first, an agreement was reached on the lists of goods that will be exchanged for the purpose of developing foreign trade. In addition, it was decided that Romania will export more iron and steel to Turkey. The initial portion of the credit that will be provided by Romania in accordance with an earlier agreement will be utilized for the importation of iron and steel. In other words, as a result of our contacts, we find that credit for the importation of iron and steel has been approved. Therefore, I can say that the talks were very positive, and I wish to report that nothing remains unfinished between the two nations."

Koprululer gave information regarding the setting up of a Turkish Pavilion at the Bucharest International Fair. He said:

"Great interest was shown in the Turkish Pavilion, which is being opened for the first time at the fair this year. The Romanian state chairman,

prime minister, and ministers of foreign trade visited the Turkish Pavilion. The Romanian officials expressed a special interest in the goods exhibited by Etibank."

11673

CSO: 4807

TURKEY

ROMANIA GRANTS TRACTOR DEBT POSTPONEMENT

Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 27 Apr 78 pp 1,10

[Text] Ankara--Romanian Prime Minister Manea Manescu, who has come to Turkey to be present at official talks on the subject of increasing trade between the two countries, continued making contacts yesterday and spoke first with Prime Minister Ecevit and later with President Koruturk. In the meantime at the prime minister's office, Turkish and Romanian technical delegations dealt with trade and economic topics that are of interest to both nations.

At yesterday's talks, a preliminary agreement was ensured on the subjects of postponing payment of Turkey's debts that have arisen through the importation of tractors and of importing fuel oil and diesel oil from Romania. At the same time, it was decided that Turkey will import an additional 4,000 tractors from Romania in 1978.

Meanwhile, cooperation on the construction of a central heating plant to prevent air pollution in Ankara was proposed. This was greeted positively.

Romania will also participate in increasing the capacity of the Central Anatolia Refinery.

At the Turkish-Romanian talks, it was agreed that Turkey will export various industrial products in addition to agricultural products in exchange for credits that will be provided by Romania.

11673

CSO: 4807

TURKEY

KOY-KOOP REPORTEDLY TO PURCHASE 12,550 ROMANIAN TRACTORS

Istanbul POLITIKA in Turkish 1 May 78 pp 1,7

[Text] Tekirdag--ISTA--In a speech to the KOY-KOOP [Union of Cooperatives for Village Development and Other Agricultural Goals] Tekirdag general council, Chairman General Ahmet Altun reported that KOY-KOOP will purchase 12,550 tractors from Romania in 1980. Altun pointed out that, through a decision submitted to the High Planning Council, the function of marketing basic foodstuffs and agricultural products will be given to KOY-KOOP and that the cooperatives will also distribute agricultural materials.

In his speech, Altun said in summary, "Our nation's economy is, generally, based on agriculture and the purchase of industrial goods from abroad. Agents of monopolistic capital, which pursues easy profit, have taken over the foreign sales of agricultural products and the purchase of industrial goods. They have earned millions at the expense of the producing villagers, the deprived people, and our economically powerless nation.

"The types of dangers to the nation's economy created because foreign trade was left to a private sector monopoly have once again become evident through the legacy left behind by the National Front administration. The benefits of turning foreign trade over to cooperatives have become obvious with the balanced foreign-purchase and foreign-sales agreements we recently made with Romania.

"While importation last year reached \$8 billion, \$2 billion of this being done illegally, only \$1.5-billion worth of exportation was possible. This led to exhaustion of foreign exchange reserves, our checks being returned by international banks, and our currency's falling in value by more than 50 percent."

11673

CSO: 4807

TURKEY

TURKISH-ROMANIAN AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL SIGNED

Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 May 78 TA

[Text] An agricultural cooperation protocol between the Agriculture, Food and Livestock Breeding Ministry and the Romanian Agriculture and Food Industry Ministry has been signed in Ankara.

According to a statement, the protocol was realized within the framework of the Turkish-Romanian scientific, technical and economic cooperation agreement which was signed in Bucharest in 1975. The protocol proposes an exchange of agricultural experts between the two countries. The protocol, which also proposes extensive trade of livestock and plants between the two countries, deals with other work to be conducted during the current year in the fields of agricultural and food industry.

CSO: 4807

TURKEY

BRIEFS

ECEVIT HERALDS COOPERATION PROTOCOL--A protocol calling for the development of economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation between Turkey and Romania was signed yesterday by Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit and Romanian Prime Minister Manea Manescu. In a speech which was made at the signing ceremony, Bulent Ecevit stated that social and political differences between the two countries have not created an obstacle to cooperation between the two countries in any of the areas which were discussed, before going on to say that: "The cooperation which is developing between ourselves and our friend Romanis is contributing to the development of a new economic world order." [Text] [Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 28 Apr 78 p 5]

BUSINESSMEN INVITED TO ROMANIA--Romanian Prime Minister Manea Manescu had a meeting with TUSIAD (Turkish Industrialists and Businessmen's Association) President Feyyaz Berker while in Istanbul recently. After the meeting Berker made the following statement to the press: "The visiting prime minister has expressed his desire to raise the level of private sector cooperation between Turkey and Romania in the areas of industry and trade. With this intention in mind, he has invited a group of our businessmen to Romania." In response to an inquiry as to whether a decision had been made regarding the areas in which cooperation will be pursued between the two countries, Berker stated: "That will be determined after our visit to Romania. The date of this visit will be set in the near future. [Excerpts] [Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 29 Apr 78 p 6]

CSO: 4807

TURKEY

PAST, PRESENT STATE OF BULGARIAN RELATIONS EXAMINED

Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 3 May 78 p 2

[Article by Ibrahim Etem Tiryakioglu, retired general, in the "Thinking Men's Thoughts" column: "Turkish-Bulgarian Relations of Yesterday and Today"]

[Excerpt] Lopsided Trade

The very first treaty that regulated Turkish-Bulgarian trade relations was signed on 12 February 1978. The volume of trade between the two countries was quite small until 1970's, but expanded thereafter. It should be noted, however, that the expansion was not in Turkey's favor.

Turkey, which ran a trade deficit of \$4,043,252 in 1977, will have to close the deficit in its trade with Bulgaria.

Turkey buys from Bulgaria, primarily, machinery and equipment, man-made fibers, chemical substances, dyes, artificial fertilizers, caustic soda, and glass and ceramic articles, and sells to Bulgaria, among other things, citrus fruit, cotton, hazelnuts, oilcake, textiles, boracite, iceboxes, washing machines, skins and hides, fish, and olives. There is also an annual trade of 75 to 100 kilowatts [as published] of electric power, under an agreement concluded in 1969.

Scientific and cultural relations between the two countries are conducted under a Scientific and Cultural Exchange Program, which is renewed every other year, most recently on 22-24 February 1978. Presence of a Turkish community of close to 1 million people in Bulgaria makes the exchange program invaluable from Turkey's point of view.

A cultural rapprochement, which will contribute immensely to the growth of mutual warm and close feelings between the two nations, should receive utmost attention. Bulgarian circles in particular must abstain from repeating certain past practices. Only then will the envisaged relations and friendship between the two nations have a long life.

A New Era

Turkey is linked to Europe by land, rail, and air routes which cross Bulgarian territory and skies, making Bulgaria Turkey's door opening to Europe.

Two countries, linked to each other so closely by geographic and historic factors, ought to have a variety of mutual relations for the sake of national interests, and in the case of Turkey and Bulgaria, those relations should have been established and should have matured long ago. Unfortunately, they have not been. Some mutual ties were formed by Turkey's initiative in 1925 and in 1930's, but they were short-lived, and the period until 1975, in terms of the nature of relations between the two countries, can best be described as unfavorable.

Provided both countries treat each other in a spirit of equality, noninterference into one another's internal affairs, mutual trust, respect, and understanding, there should be no reason why the relations formed in 1965 and the new relations that are being set up cannot develop and mature, regardless of the differences in the political, social, and economic systems of the two countries. Developments of April 1978 have strengthened our expectations in that direction.

7244

CSD: 4807

'YANKI' SEES MESSAGE TO WEST IN BULGARIA VISIT

Istanbul YANKI in Turkish 8-14 May 78 pp 14,15,16

[Text] A short, balding, gray-haired, 68-year-old man in gray warmly extended his hand to Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, who disembarked from a mothballed, no longer fashionable "Viscount" airplane belonging to the Turkish Air Force. Under the state protocol of Bulgaria, the state chairman was meeting the prime minister at the airport. The man, who told Ecevit, "I am very pleased to see you here," was State Council Chairman and Bulgarian Communist Party Secretary General Todor Zhivkov, who has been the most powerful man in Bulgaria since 1956. He had invited Ecevit to Varna, the Black Sea tourist capital, for a series of discussions and tours that would lead to concrete results accentuating the growing closeness between the two nations. Because of the American arms embargo, Turkey's relations with America have been strained, and Bulgaria, like the Soviet Union, has vigorously extended friendship and a helping hand to Turkey. A very strong wind was blowing when Ecevit landed at Varna Airport. Hundreds of men, women, and children holding Bulgarian and Turkish flags had gathered in every corner of the airport. Some believed that they had been brought here from nearby factories, but, even so, this was a statement of good faith, wasn't it?

While Ecevit and Zhivkov listened to the national anthems being played and attempted to avoid being blown over by the powerful wind, there were disturbances between Turkish photographers and members of the Bulgarian security police. Later, a Bulgarian interpreter said to Turkish newsmen who complained to him, "Excuse us. Our police probably thought you were our reporters."

The Bulgarian mentality, which accepts that reporters are employees serving at the command of the state, was not fully understood until discussions were being held with the Turkish delegation. While the 13-member delegations from both countries sat face to face in the conference room of the 78-year-old Evsinograd Palace, Zhivkov demonstrated how comfortable he is before television cameras and spoke a few minutes, through an interpreter, with Ecevit about insignificant matters. During this talk show for television, Zhivkov set forth Bulgaria's understanding of trade. He said, "We

raise a great deal of tobacco in Bulgaria, but this is only to sell. We encourage more cigarette smoking throughout the entire world, but, in Bulgaria, we tell people to smoke as little as possible. We grow tobacco only to sell abroad." Among those who listened to Zhivkov were some who believe that secret cigarette factories have been established that produce cigarettes with American labels to be smuggled into Turkey in particular.

During Ecevit's Bulgarian visit, a western diplomat reminded a YANKI correspondent who was following the discussions from Varna, in a telephone conversation, that Bulgaria is the nation in the Soviet bloc that is closest to the Soviet Union. It was certain that Bulgaria would be very helpful to the Soviet Union in the latter's efforts to develop relations with Turkey and to place Turkey in a position such that it would be minimally dependent on the West. It was probably because of this that Turkish officials found a positive reception in the neighboring country. Ecevit said, "I noted great closeness to this country in my visit here when we were the opposition party. When we came to power, I understood that this was correct. I have seen this once again."

The Ecevit government had made four high-level contacts during 4 months in office. The Bulgarian deputy prime minister had come to Ankara. The Turkish minister of trade had visited Sofia. The Turkish minister of communications had gone to Sofia. The Bulgarian Motherland Front chairman had come to Ankara. Now, the Turkish prime minister was visiting Varna.

While Bulgarian newspapers printed photographs of Zhivkov and Ecevit on their front pages and literary newspapers published poems by Ecevit that were translated into Bulgarian, the Bulgarian radio presented analyses of friendship and the Bulgarian television gave priority to film clips of the visit. However, there should have been a broadcast of a "working discussion" between only the two neighboring leaders.

Turkey needs some goods immediately. They must be assured, and good terms for payment must be obtained. In addition, Turkey must increase its exportation opportunities so that it will not have to bear a heavier burden next year. It is at this level that Turkey has looked to the Soviet Union in particular and to Bulgaria, a member of the eastern bloc. Cooperation was seen to be very desirable, and political conditions have not been tacked on. A Turkish official stated, "This is so, but as you know, as long as cooperation increases in other areas, there will be a resultant increase in relations in the political sphere."

In talks between the two heads of state, Ecevit and Zhivkov, the need to coordinate the communications' policies of the two nations was discussed. Bulgaria has established a transport fleet of close to 5,000 TIR [International Highway Transport] trucks. However, some persons are attempting to make a transition to methods other than overland transport. Cooperation must exist to deal with this. Turkish officials believed that short-term considerations will be able to threaten the future of transit across Turkey

and began to support measures that would please the Bulgarian Government and that would favor Turkey in the long run. The refugee agreement signed in 1968 will expire at the end of this year. Turkish officials have said that, up until now, persons coming from Bulgaria are able to bring only two suitcases apiece and have been deprived of all social rights. An official at the highest level stated, "We obtain social rights in agreements made even with capitalist countries. Why can't we obtain them from socialist Bulgaria?" A new agreement that will include social rights of those who will come from Bulgaria will probably be made.

Before visiting Bulgaria, Ecevit dealt with problem areas between the two nations. Bulgarian diplomats had objected to the narrow limits of movement allowed them in Turkey. Because this is reciprocal, allowing Bulgarian diplomats to go a specific distance from Ankara required special permission. Since Ecevit said, "We changed the limits, which could be considered inhumane," it must be expected that the Bulgarians will reciprocate and, for example, demonstrate understanding on the topic of visas. However, the topic of visas has become one that disheartens Turkish officials. It is believed that the practice being pursued will continue to exist for a while longer. The subject is one of those on which the Turkish delegation was unable to obtain a very positive answer and is related to the problem of Turks living in Bulgaria. They experience difficulty in protecting their culture as well as learning their own language. Bulgarian officials say, "We cannot give your people special privileges. They are benefiting from every constitutional right."

Seated next to Ecevit was Turkish state interpreter Osman Kilic, who was convicted of spying in Bulgaria while serving as a teacher there and who was later exchanged for a Bulgarian spy arrested in Turkey. Some saw Kilic's presence in Bulgaria on this trip as a sign of the closeness between the two nations. In this atmosphere, Bulgaria presented to Turkey the possibilities of obtaining electricity from mountain streams, of incorporating innovations in agricultural industry, and of cooperating to export to markets throughout the world.

While the Turkish-Bulgarian talks were underway, Minister of State Hikmet Cetin told YANKI in Varna, "We are presently purchasing 600 million kilowatt-hours of electricity from Bulgaria. It will increase this to 850 million kilowatt-hours, which is the capacity of the existing lines. Later, it will begin to construct new lines." When Ecevit came to power, Bulgaria cut off electrical power because of the debt that had accumulated. Later, power transmission was resumed at the request of Ecevit. A debt again accrued. When it reached \$11 million, an agreement was reached for a long-range payment plan with favorable terms.

Great understanding has been shown in every field to Turkey, which is experiencing financial difficulties, by the Third World and eastern nations while Ecevit has been in power. While debates go on in Washington as to whether or not the American embargo will be lifted, the Russian chief of

staff has offered Turkey, which is NATO's guard against Russia, every type of arms, and Bulgarian statesmen have presented Ecevit with all sorts of possibilities. A message that is easy to understand was sent to Washington at the end of last week. It is expected that the message will reach all of the West via Washington.

11673

CSO: 4807

TURKEY

BULGARIAN ACHIEVEMENTS, BENEFITS OF COOPERATION EXTOLLED

Istanbul CUMHURİYET in Turkish 21 Apr 78 p 3

[Article by Ergun Balci: "Turkish-Bulgarian Cooperation"]

[Text] In accordance with his policy of rapprochement with third world and socialist nations, Prime Minister Ecevit will visit Bulgaria on 5 May, after Yugoslavia.

Bulgaria is a tiny country with 8.5 million population and an area of approximately 100,000 square kilometers. The success of this tiny country, however, is, if I may say so, greater than its size, and it has taken giant steps in economic development and industrialization. In fact, Bulgaria is first among the Balkans in per capita electricity production and consumption and exports electric power. In grain production, Bulgaria is among the 10 leading countries of the world. In a country where the village economy rests on socialist foundations, various sectors have become expert in the production of specific products, while mechanization and the use of modern technology in agriculture have played a large role in the increase of production. The practice of agriculture has been concentrated by combining the relatively small plots of land that used to be used; for example, agricultural production in 1970 was accomplished on 45,000 fields of an average size of 400 decares each, while today crops are planted in fields of 5,000 to 10,000 decares. The country's average wheat yield is now 500 kilograms per decare.

A few comparative examples would be useful to show how far Bulgaria has come with its planned economy and disciplined and scientific efforts.

Bulgaria adopted socialism at the end of World War II, and while making a big push toward industrialization, did not ignore agriculture, giving both equal attention. Thus Bulgaria has not suffered from overcrowded cities and industrial centers and has achieved sound, rapid industrialization.

The success in energy production of Bulgaria with its restricted natural wealth and limited water power owing to the lack of large rivers bears special attention. In Bulgaria, where in 1939, 216 million kilowatt hours of electric power were produced, 38 billion kilowatt hours of electricity

were produced last year. Today the country produces 3,500 kilowatt hours of electricity per capita, a figure which was 42 kilowatt hours in 1939. Lacking plentiful water sources, Bulgaria primarily uses lignite for energy production. It has also had an atomic electric power station in operation since 1974. National income this year is expected to increase at a rate of 6.8 percent. The development rate of industry is specified as 7.7 percent in the plan.

Bulgaria has made particular progress in such areas as the machinery and metal industry; chemicals and rubber industry; electric energy; iron, steel, and cement industry; and artificial fertilizer manufacturing. Budget appropriations for social and educational services in the country, where illiteracy no longer exists, equal 36 percent of total expenditures. Economic cooperation between Turkey and Bulgaria, however, has not yet reached a high level, though it has been steadily increasing in recent years.

An economic and technical cooperation agreement between the two countries was signed in 1975, following establishment of the Turkish-Bulgarian Joint Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation in 1972. In the same year, the energy systems of the two countries were linked. In other words, we began buying electricity from Bulgaria. The volume of trade between the two countries was \$70 million last year. It is understood that Turkish-Bulgarian trade relations will expand following the recent visit to Ankara of the delegation headed by the Bulgarian deputy prime minister.

Bulgaria is a country which has achieved significant success in the war for economic development and has made great progress in industrialization through disciplined and systematic efforts. Moreover, it is a country which wants to cooperate and live in peace with all its neighbors in the Balkans. Rapprochement and closer cooperation between Turkey and Bulgaria will no doubt be of benefit to both countries.

8349

CSO: 4807

TURKEY

TURKISH-BULGARIAN TRADE PROTOCOL FINALIZED

Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1500 GMT 10 May 78 TA

[Text] Ankara, 10 May (AA)--The list of future Turkish exports to and imports from Bulgaria, under a recent protocol signed following the third session of the Turkish-Bulgarian joint committee on economic and technical cooperation, has been finalized.

Under the protocol which provides for a total volume of trade from 200 to 300 million dollars, Turkey will export grain, dried and fresh fruit and vegetables, textiles, leather apparel, medical supplies, ceramics and glassware, electrical appliances, and motor vehicles, while she will be importing coal and minerals, fertilizers, chemicals, petroleum, and certain industrial products.

Informed sources say that an understanding was reached during Trade Minister Teoman Koprululer's recent visit to Bulgaria on the possibility of exporting Turkish-made automobiles to Bulgaria.

CSO: 4807

TURKEY

KOPRULULER: SCOPE OF COMMERCE WITH BULGARIA EXPANDED

Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 28 Apr 78 p 9

[Text] Ankara, Anatolian Agency -- Trade Minister Teoman Koprululer said in connection with the trade agreement signed with Bulgaria, "The scope of the commercial protocol is increased several times over."

In a statement to the Anatolian Agency about the contents of the trade agreement signed during his recent trip to Bulgaria, Trade Minister Teoman Koprululer said:

"The volume of trade between Turkey and Bulgaria last year was around \$55 million. Our imports from Bulgaria accounted for \$40 million of this, with \$14 million-plus in exports. This meant a large deficit for Turkey. In the discussions during my trip, it was decided to raise the volume of trade to \$200 million - \$300 million in the next period."

What Will Turkey Sell

During his trip, Koprululer talked with the Bulgarian prime minister and the ministers of trade, communications, foreign trade, energy, and electricity.

In giving information on the contents of the trade agreement signed during this visit, Trade Minister Koprululer said the following about the goods Turkey will sell to Bulgaria:

"Turkey has certain export goods in agricultural products. Bulgaria will purchase these Turkish agricultural products in larger amounts. Heading these products are wheat, cotton, and citrus fruits. Also, a formerly unappreciated wild herb native to Turkish Thrace will be exported. The flower of this wild herb is used as a medicinal raw material.

"In accordance with the protocol we signed, the export capacity has been expanded, to include export of our industrial products also. According to the protocol, Turkey will sell to Bulgaria textiles, ready-to-wear clothing, cotton thread, Sumerbank shoes, Sumerbank textile products, and certain processed minerals."

What Will Bulgaria Sell

In return for the goods purchased from Turkey Bulgaria will provide iron and steel and oil products and fertilizer required for the Turkish economy, according to the trade protocol signed during Teoman Koprululer's Bulgarian trip. Concerning the products to be purchased from Bulgaria, Koprululer later said:

"With the protocol, we also raised the amount of electric energy that we buy from Bulgaria from 600 million kilowatt hours to 800 million kilowatt hours."

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CSO: 4807

TURKEY

BULGARIAN TRIP YIELDS WIDE-RANGING AGREEMENT

Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 5 May 78 p 9

[Report by Sami Kohen from Varna]

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit held a second unscheduled meeting yesterday with the chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, Todor Zhivkov. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun conferred with his Bulgarian counterpart Petur Mladenov, and Minister of State Hikmet Cetin and his group of experts held a discussion with Bulgarian Deputy Premier Andrey Lukanov.

The meetings took place at the guest house assigned to the Turkish delegation, and at the building next to it, in Altinkum, a tourist spot outside Varna. The Altinkum talks covered the following issues.

Migration

The agreement allowing divided Turkish families to emigrate to Turkey will run out next November, at which time 1200,000 Turks will have moved to Turkey. The Turkish side proposed a new migration agreement and the Bulgarian side agreed to it in principle. The Turkish side will prepare the content of the agreement in detail and submit it to Bulgaria.

An important question related to the migration issue is Bulgaria's denial of social security rights to Turkish emigrants. Turkey is planning to stress this point in the next agreement. It is understood that Turkey will urge Bulgaria to grant social security rights to Turkish emigrants.

Visa

The Turkish side asked the Bulgarians to lift the visa requirement as soon as possible. Bulgarians talked of the difficulties they may have if they did so. Nevertheless, an agreement in principle was achieved on a phased [probably a phased lifting of the visa requirement] agreement. The duration [of the agreement?] will be determined in the next round of discussions.

Trade

The volume of trade between the two countries will be raised to the \$250 to \$300 million level, and it was agreed to bring more balance to the trade relations. There was also a decision to enable Turkey to export to third countries by way of Bulgaria.

Transportation

This was the first time that the Turkish side submitted concrete proposals in the transportation field. Bulgaria, which has a TIR [International Highway Transport] fleet of 5,000 trucks, prefers to use road transport and would like to take advantage of the transit route through Turkey. Turkey, on the other hand, would like to utilize sea and rail transport facilities. An agreement was achieved on cooperation between the two countries on this matter also.

Industrial Cooperation

Both sides brought a variety of projects in the industrial field at yesterday's meeting. The projects will be financed jointly, but first there will have to be a cost analysis, and then, the projects, a majority of which are aimed at establishing an agricultural industry, will be converted into a more concrete form.

Energy

The capacity of energy transmission facilities will be expanded to 800 million kilowatt hours, and Bulgarians agreed to assist Turkey in the development of the facilities in Thrace. Bulgarians also agreed to reschedule Turkey's \$11 million power transmission debt. Discussions also produced an agreement to allow Turkey to benefit from Bulgaria's experiences in hydro-electrical power production.

Political Questions

There was only an exchange of views on regional questions and the Cyprus issue. Zhivkov listened attentively when Ecevit briefed him on the latest Turkish proposals [on Cyprus], but he abstained from commenting on them. On the question of a Balkan conference, Bulgarians appeared reluctant again, restating their position of preferring to base cooperation in the Balkans on a foundation of bilateral relations.

7244

CSD: 4807

TURKEY

BROAD COOPERATION ENVISIONED BY BULGARIAN AGREEMENT

Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 7 May 78 p 10

[Text] Ankara (Special) -- According to the joint communique published after Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit's official visit to Bulgaria, Turkey and Bulgaria, a socialist country belonging to the Eastern bloc, will cooperate in a joint venture to establish for the first time in other countries factories and various facilities and joint agricultural projects. Economic cooperation aimed at the markets of other nations with this Eastern bloc country will also be a first for Turkey.

From the discussions held by the accompanying delegation and Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit who visited Bulgaria as the guest of Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov: A port will be constructed jointly in Turkey for transit development, a dam will be built jointly on the Tunca River, Bulgaria will supply more electricity, Bulgaria will provide technical assistance for the construction of a thermal station in Turkey to operate on low-grade coal, Bulgaria will provide technical assistance for the establishment of electric power stations on low-capacity streams.

According to agreements reached in talks between the two countries' delegations, discussions will be held to formulate the conditions necessary to ease the visa regime between Turkey and Bulgaria, to eventually arrive at a visa-free regime by gradual steps.

According to another agreement reached, the necessary work will be pushed forward toward the signing of a customs cooperation agreement aimed at preventing the use of the territory of one side for smuggling to the other side.

The joint communique indicated that the two statesmen favor development of bilateral relations and contacts among the Balkan countries for a return to peace and cooperation in the region and that they discussed the possibilities of resumption of the talks between Turks and Greeks on Cyprus and of a peaceful and lasting solution to the problem both from the standpoint of world peace and the interests of the Turkish Cypriots and the Greek Cypriots.

TURKEY

DAM, PORT AMONGST COOPERATIVE PROJECTS WITH BULGARIA

Istanbul AKSAM in Turkish 7 May 78 pp 1, 7

[Text] Ankara--The full text of the Turkish-Bulgarian joint communique on the visit of Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit to Bulgaria as an invited guest of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Council of State of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and on the discussions held in Bulgaria, was issued yesterday. According to the communique, there will be a joint venture to build a port in Turkey and a dam on the River Tunca [Tundzha] with the aim of promoting transit transportation. The document also indicates that Bulgaria will increase the amount of electric power it supplies to Turkey, and will extend technical assistance in the construction of a low quality coal-operated thermal power-production plant in Turkey.

The Turkish-Bulgarian joint communique states that during Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit's visit to Bulgaria, a "document" was signed for the purpose of developing and expanding the economic cooperation between the Republic of Turkey and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The "document," according to the communique, covers a variety of industrial and agricultural topics and the fields of energy, transit transportation, and communication.

It is also noted in the communique that the Turkish and Bulgarian leaders will urge the relevant institutions of their respective countries to bring the projects cited in the document to the stage of implementation with due celerity. The communique continues as follows:

"The two statesmen endorsed the said decisions and proposals, and underlined their significance in terms of their contribution to the promotion of cooperation between the two countries.

"The leaders described the meeting of the Joint Turkish-Bulgarian Transport Committee as a constructive step, and agreed to direct the relevant institutions of their respective countries to prepare expeditiously for signature at a future date an intergovernmental general agreement on cooperation in the field of transportation.

"The leaders believe that the cultural exchange between their countries is developing favorably, and that promotion of cooperation in cultural, scientific research, and sports areas will help their nations to get to know each other better.

"The parties addressed themselves to several other questions in the area of bilateral relations. The leaders agreed on the principles which will serve as a basis for a mutually favorable solution of those questions in not too distant future.

"The leaders expressed their conviction that their meeting, which has contributed significantly to the strengthening of peace and security in the Balkans and in Europe, will give new impetus to the future development and expansion of cooperation between the Republic of Turkey and the People's Republic of Bulgaria."

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CSO: 4807

TURKEY

VISA REQUIREMENT CHANGES TO BE DISCUSSED WITH BULGARIA

Istanbul AKSAM in Turkish 4 May 78 pp 1, 7

[Text] Sofia--Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit arrived in Sofia in a military plane at 1130 hours yesterday to begin a four-day official visit to Bulgaria. He was met at the airport by Chairman of the State Council Todor Zhivkov.

Prime Minister Ecevit is accompanied on his Bulgarian visit by his wife, Mrs Rahsan Ecevit, Minister of State Hikmet Cetin, Minister of Foreign Affairs Gunduz Okcun, and officials of the Ministries of Village Affairs and Transportation, and the State Planning Organization.

In a statement before his departure from the Etimesgut military airport, Prime Minister Ecevit said:

"There have been extensive developments in recent years in our friendly relations and cooperation with our neighbor Bulgaria. I believe it serves the interest of regional and global peace, as well as the interests of our nations. The growth of our relations has reached new plateaus since our government came to power. There have been several exchanges of visits between our countries on the delegations level, and new steps have been taken during each of those meetings to expand our cooperation further. I am on my way to Bulgaria as a guest of the chairman of the State Council, Todor Zhivkov. I will be very happy if, during my visit, I can contribute to the realization of new developments in the interest of our friendly countries, and of new steps in the cooperation between our nations. I take this opportunity to extend my best wishes and respect to my fellow countrymen."

Topics To be Discussed

Expansion of the relations between the two countries will be the major topic of discussion during Ecevit's meetings with Bulgarian officials. They are expected to explore ways of increasing cooperation in economic, trade, social, and cultural fields.

The visa question, an important issue in travel between the two countries, is one of the topics Ecevit will discuss with his hosts. The prime minister, reportedly, will explain to Bulgarian officials that Turkey hopes to bring about a partial lifting of the visa requirement.

Another topic of discussion will be the problems of the Turkish minority in Bulgaria. There are about 750,000 Turks living in Bulgaria.

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TURKEY

RESULTS OF THE BULGARIAN TRIP SAID TO BE DISAPPOINTING

Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 7 May 78 pp 1, 10

[Text] Burhan Ayeri reporting--Our estimate of the Bulgarian trip is that Prime Minister Ecevit, who went to Bulgaria with a feasibility report on a multilateral cooperation and a draft treaty, returned home with far less than he expected to get.

The Turkish delegation, headed by Ecevit, primarily wanted artificial fertilizers and iron and steel from Bulgaria. A list of commodities which Turkey can export to Bulgaria was presented to Bulgarian officials. The listed items, which ranged from wheat to cars, are valued at \$300 million.

The topics Turkey wanted to discuss with Bulgaria are in the areas of cooperation, transportation, telecommunication, use of common waters, technical cooperation in the energy field, renewal of the migration agreement, and lifting of the transit visa requirement.

Another item on the agenda was Turkey's electric power purchases from Bulgaria. In fact, it turned out to be the only issue brought to a conclusion during the discussions. The total amount of electric power we purchase from Bulgaria will be increased in stages from 600 million kilowatt hours to 800 million, and then, to 950 million kilowatt hours.

Bulgarians will ease--in the long run--the terms on the repayment of the \$11 million we owe to them for the electric power we have purchased.

Fertilizer, Iron and Steel Promptly Rejected

The foreign exchange bottleneck Turkey has run into is causing a shortage of fertilizer in the agricultural field, and iron and steel for industrial operations. We had strong expectations on our way to Bulgaria that the shortage items will be supplied to a degree by Bulgaria. However, during the very first meeting, Bulgarians refused to supply those two basic items on grounds that we will not be able to pay them "in cash." Moreover, they maintained their uncooperative attitude, in spite of our urging,

up to the minute Ecevit's plane took off. Our proposal of a joint enterprise to build a dam on the River Tunca [Tundzha] was postponed to an unspecified time in the future.

Turkey's request that Bulgaria lift the requirement of a transit visa received a prompt reply, "We will, if you will abolish the kilometer/ton fee Bulgaria pays for its TIR [International Highway Transport] trucks."

Bulgarian officials are well aware of what the presence of Turkish workers in Europe means to Bulgarian treasury. Visa fees and penalties they collect from Turkish workers come to 2 billion Turkish liras a year. Meanwhile, about 60,000 Bulgarian TIR trucks annually cross Turkey and leave behind \$300 apiece. The money Turkey receives from the trucks just about pays for its electric power purchases. Bulgaria built fuel storage facilities--some with spare tanks--to be used by its TIR trucks while crossing Turkey where, even with the latest price hike, gasoline sells cheaper than anywhere else. Naturally, the gasoline in the tanks is supplied by Turkey.

Bulgaria set up a joint TIR fleet with Iran, but then, cleverly arranged it so that the trucks transported Bulgarian goods. Reportedly, it made the Shah furious.

Obviously, Bulgarians know how to take advantage of people who cooperate with them.

"Cooperation in customs operations in order to carry out a joint battle against smuggling," as announced by Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun, and as stated in the joint communique, sounds very interesting. Everyone knows that Bulgaria has been manufacturing Marlboro cigarettes under a Philip Morris license. That is why it is interesting to hear that a decision to cooperate in the control of smuggling has come out from the discussions held in Varna, where Turks engaged in smuggling American cigarettes into Turkey have just about set up housekeeping. We must admit our Foreign Minister Okcun has an overabundance of good faith.

Bulgarian Demands

The Bulgarian trip of the Turkish delegation under Ecevit's leadership reminds one of a drowning man clutching at anything within his reach. When the Turks set at the conference table, they were flabbergasted by what they heard from the Bulgarian side. Their proposals ranged from a price hike on electric power to assistance in our winemaking and poultry industries. Cigarette manufacture in return for tobacco is another plan that may be possible to implement. The document that was signed at Varna says in one section, "The parties will expand their economic relations to the extent of their potentials." It does not bode well. In Ecevit's words, "They do not have merchants in Bulgaria, but they do a lot of trading."

The Status of Turks

Bulgaria has no intention of amending the 1968 Migration Agreement, specifically Article 12 on social security. That is why, after 3 days of discussions, all that could be said in the joint communiqué on that subject was, "There was a unity of views that the question should be discussed in stages."

In the 1968 agreement, Bulgarians simply eliminated a "comma" in a key sentence which was, "Disability, retirement benefits shall be paid to Turkish emigrants." It was translated to read "disability retirement," and now, on the basis of that provision, the Turks are forced to emigrate with only a bag or two. Among all the Turks who came to Turkey from Bulgaria, there were no more than five who received "disability retirement" benefits. It is another demonstration of Bulgaria's ulterior motive.

Something an official of our consulate general said is both disturbing and saddening. "If Turkey is determined to get the Turks from here to Turkey, it should take all the Turks out and without delay," he said. The incidents we will cite now will bring to light the facts that prompted that warning. In Bulgaria, where typical monthly earnings range from 90 to 120 leva, any Moslem who changes his religion and name promptly receives a 6,000-lev bonus.

"Hodja Hossein" from the Ustina County of Filibe [Plovdiv] was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for performing circumcision on a Turkish child. He is still in prison. The Turks in Bulgaria will either leave the country with only the clothes on their back, or they will, sooner or later, change their names and religions, hence, cast off their Turkishness.

Soft-Line Diplomacy

Extreme caution was exercised during the talks between the Turkish and Bulgarian delegations to keep the Bulgarian side from using the word "rejected." "Both sides believe it will be useful to discuss the issue of . . ." became a favorite preface to statements, and care was taken to attach an interpretation of success to each statement. Finally, the delegates of a country, whose Ministry of Monopoly produces a variety of award-winning wines, including the Grand Medal-winner "Barbaros," received guarantees from Bulgarian officials that they will help Turkey "to raise the quality of its wines."

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CSO: 4807

TURKEY

BRIEFS

KORUTURK TO BULGARIA--Ankara (HURRIYET)--Parallel to Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit's 3 day visit, President Fahri Koruturk will go on a new visit to Bulgaria in June. President Koruturk will be a guest of Bulgarian President Zhivkov. [Text] [Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 7 May 78 p 1]

BULGARIAN CREDIT AGREEMENT--At the end of 2 days of discussions between representatives of the Turkish Government and the Bulgarian delegation headed by Deputy Prime Minister Lukanov, an agreement was signed between the central banks of the two countries. In accordance with the agreement concluded between the two banks, Bulgaria will reportedly grant Turkey an import credit of approximately 35 million dollars. This credit will be used for the emergency importation of such items as iron, steel and fertilizer. [Excerpts] [Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 20 Apr 78 pp 1, 14]

BULGARIAN JOINT DAM PROJECT--Minister of State Hikmetin Cetin stated: "We have come to an agreement of views with the Bulgarian delegation on the fact that Turkish-Bulgarian commercial possibilities and potential have not been developed as they should." Cetin then went on to say that a dam will be built on the Tunca River through a cooperative construction venture by Turkey and Bulgaria. On the occasion of his departure from Turkey, Bulgarian Deputy Prime Minister Andrei Lukanov stated that many areas of possible cooperation were discussed during his visit and that cooperation in the areas of trade and technology will be realized in the near future. He commented that: "Some new and interesting ideas emerged during the course of my discussions with the Prime Minister." [Summary] [Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 20 Apr 78 p 1]

CSO: 4807

COMMERCIAL, SOCIAL, POLITICAL TIES WITH YUGOSLAVIA EXPANDED

Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 17 Apr 78 pp 1, 10

[Report by Zafer Atay from Belgrade]

[Text] Prime Minister Ecevit, in a statement yesterday at the conclusion of his formal discussions with Prime Minister Djuranovic of Yugoslavia, announced that iron, steel, and fertilizer, some of the items Turkey urgently needs, will be purchased from Yugoslavia.

Ecevit also announced that Turkey may import energy from Yugoslavia after the necessary system adjustments are made to the facilities of both countries. According to the prime minister, Yugoslavia will expedite matters so that the urgently needed items can be shipped to Turkey without delay. Ecevit said, preliminary work, aimed at expanding cooperation between Yugoslavia and Turkey, will be stepped up, and he added, the Turkish-Yugoslav Joint Economic Commission, which normally should meet during the summer months, will convene in the near future. Ecevit said, a Yugoslav delegation will be in Turkey next month for that purpose. He further announced that trade relations with the federal republics of Yugoslavia will be strengthened also within the framework of the mutually agreed on principles. According to the prime minister's announcement, work on the envisaged joint investment projects will begin promptly. In fact, even as the prime minister continued his contacts, studies at the experts level got underway and the general outline of the contemplated cooperation was drawn. Accordingly, the two countries will make joint investments in Turkey in the areas of ships [shipbuilding?], agricultural equipment, and energy, and Yugoslavia will import cotton from Turkey.

Prime Minister Ecevit also announced that one of the topics discussed with Yugoslav officials was the long-neglected question of transferring the social security benefits of individuals who emigrated from Yugoslavia to Turkey and became Turkish citizens. The question affects over 200,000 of our citizens, and according to Ecevit, there was an agreement on the necessity to conclude the transfer procedure. Another question of a social nature brought to a favorable conclusion during the Ecevit visit involves Turkish workers employed in Europe. Mr Ecevit asked Yugoslavia to provide proper medical treatment for Turkish workers involved in [traffic] accidents within

Yugoslavia's borders on their way from or to Turkey. Exchange of radio and TV programs and promotion of cooperation in cultural and fine arts fields were the other topics on which a full agreement was achieved during the visit. In the cultural area, it was agreed that Turkey will supply personnel to the Turkish studies departments of humanities faculties.

Following the announcement of the results of his trip, the prime minister made a statement to TERCUMAN. He said, "On political matters, we narrowed the differences in our views on international issues and regional problems." He told us that he briefed Yugoslav officials on the Cyprus issue. On other subjects, he said, "We agreed to expand the volume of trade, and decided that Yugoslavia will purchase cotton from Turkey."

Ecevit-Minic Talk

Ecevit was the first one to arrive at the conference hall where he was scheduled to hold a last meeting with his Yugoslav counterpart. The Yugoslav official was detained and Ecevit, during those brief free minutes, had an informal conversation in the presence of the press with the host nation's Secretary for Foreign Affairs Minic. In fact, Minic started the conversation. Referring to the Macedonian states Ecevit had visited earlier, Minic said, "They are our less developed areas." The Ecevit-Minic conversation continued as follows:

Ecevit: Our southern and eastern regions are the less developed sections of our country. I am not pessimistic though, because those regions have rich natural resources. My government is giving priority to the development of those areas.

Minic: Developing nations need capital to continue their development.

Ecevit: Actually, finding capital is no problem. The difficulty is in getting the capital to the right place.

Minic: You must have discussed this matter with distinguished McNamara.

Ecevit: Yes, we have had interesting discussions. We also talked about Yugoslavia.

Minic: Mr McNamara is very well informed on these subjects.

Ecevit: I think so, too. Mr McNamara believes that development cannot be isolated from the principles of social justice.

Minic: We have had good relations with the World Bank for 15 years.

Ecevit: I hope ours will improve also.

On Cyprus

According to well-informed diplomatic sources, substantial agreement has been achieved particularly on the Cyprus issue during the Belgrade talks between Turkish Foreign Minister Okcun and his Yugoslav counterpart, Minic.

These diplomatic sources say Prime Minister Djuranovic's call in a speech early during the visit for "adherence to the 1974 resolutions on Cyprus" will not be included in the joint communique expected today.

Diplomatic observers stress that such an approach to the issue by Yugoslavia, which is in a position of leadership among nonaligned nations, is highly significant, and should be expected to bring nonaligned nations closer to Turkey's stance. Diplomatic sources also said that Yugoslavia has endorsed Turkey's plan to form a federal state of Cyprus based on the principle of equality between the two island communities. The same diplomatic sources added that Yugoslavia believes the proposals by the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus constitute a meaningful and constructive approach, in terms of detente in the Mediterranean region. We were also told by these diplomatic sources that Turkey has already directly contacted Algeria and India to explain its Cyprus stance in detail and to ensure the support of the Turkish thesis by nonaligned nations.

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CSO: 4807

TURKEY

TIES WITH YUGOSLAVIA SAID FIRST STEP IN BALKAN COOPERATION

Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 18 Apr 78 p 5

[Article by Sukran Ketenci]

[Text] The Yugoslav trip--the first official foreign visit in the government's campaign "to give a new direction to the country's foreign policy and to revitalize international relations"--came to a close after an intense series of discussions.

The significance of Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit's Yugoslavia trip, in terms of Turkish-Yugoslav relations and Turkey's foreign policy, goes far beyond the agreements announced in the joint communique.

The prime minister's visit received more than the usual attention in the Yugoslav press, political circles, and the public. News items and commentaries talked of the Ecevit government's policy of opening up to the world, of detente, peace in the Mediterranean, and expectations of peace in Cyprus. A Yugoslav political authority described the significance [of the visit] as follows:

"Ecevit, as an individual, means something special to Yugoslav people, he has a special place. We believe that Ecevit has a realistic view of his country's problems. What is more important from our own country's point of view is that we expect him to follow a more clearly defined and independent foreign policy. We believe he will be able to take decisions with far-reaching effects on the world peace, detente, and--what is more significant to us--on peace in the Mediterranean. In the tense relationship between the two blocs, we are expecting Ecevit to follow a foreign policy line closer to Third World countries. The situation in the Mediterranean is very important to us. Yugoslavia believes that regional peace must be secured in order to preserve global peace. We are concerned about eastern Mediterranean and Cyprus. And in eastern Mediterranean, Turkey, through its relations, can contribute to peace and become an important balance factor."

As Ecevit prepared to leave Yugoslavia, an official of the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry summed up the results of the visit as follows:

"The itinerary was overloaded and the topics discussed at the meetings were complicated. We are sorry that the questions on the agenda could not be discussed in greater detail, and could not be brought to more concrete conclusions. We would like to see all the multilateral and important issues finalized. Ecevit, with his straightforward attitude, won the confidence of Yugoslav politicians. Some of our colleagues who had doubts before are now relaxed. Now, everyone believes that what has been discussed and the pledges that were made can become reality and they want to see them as reality."

Ecevit, in a statement on the Uskup [Skopje] television, summarized his views on the Balkans as follows:

"Turkey wants to develop its Balkan and Middle East relations. The factor that is complicating the problems in our area and making them impervious to solution is the interference in those problems by nations outside the region. When the countries in the region make up their minds to resolve their disputes among themselves, resolving them will be an easy process. In the current climate, it may be difficult for all the Balkan countries to come together. We are, nonetheless, taking steps in that direction. The friendship between Turkey and Yugoslavia may become the first sound step towards a Balkan cooperation."

Foreign affairs officials of both countries, confronted with questions on how anyone can talk of a Balkan alliance in the face of the Greek-Turkish and Yugoslav-Bulgarian disputes, replied that the process must begin by strengthening the dialogues between countries with friendly relations.

Frank Discussions

Turkish-Yugoslav talks, whether on the prime ministers level or among experts, were held in an atmosphere of frankness unusual in foreign policy circles. For example, when the Yugoslav prime minister, in a speech on the first day of the visit before the talks began, talked of the UN resolutions of 1974 on Cyprus, Yugoslav foreign affairs officials explained that the view voiced by the prime minister was a natural product of the country's internal makeup, and was not in any way designed to pressure Turkey. During the meetings on the foreign ministers level, Turkey described the new, post-1974 conditions on Cyprus. Turkish delegates kept stressing the Turkish thesis. As a result, Yugoslavs dropped their emphasis on the 1974 UN resolutions and shifted the focus on a pro-Turkey proposal calling for discussions between the two parties involved in the Cyprus issue. At a press conference with foreign journalists, Yugoslav reporters explained to Ecevit that Yugoslavs found it hard to comprehend why there had to be frontiers on Cyprus while many nations lived harmoniously in Yugoslavia. In his reply, Ecevit pointed out the events before 1974 evidenced the existence of a strong bitterness between the two communities. Ecevit added that he was not talking of setting up frontiers on Cyprus but, he said, living together would be out of the question until both sides attained enough maturity when they will want to live together.

The Yugoslav trip had a truly grueling schedule that involved multiphased political, economic, and cultural matters. Several meetings on various levels where a myriad of issues were discussed took place simultaneously at separate locations. They began early in the morning and continued into the late hours of the evening. As if the locations and the length of the meetings had not raised enough obstacles before the reporters trying to cover the visit, an organizational breakdown totally disrupted press relations and resulted in a confusion in protocol. With the exception of television crews and photographers, the reporters who had assembled in Yugoslavia for the purpose of covering Prime Minister Ecevit's visit, repeatedly found themselves at a location or city other than the one Ecevit had gone to, or traveling in a direction opposite to the one Ecevit had taken.

Turkish-Yugoslav Joint Communiqué

Ankara (CUMHURİYET Bureau)--The Turkish Foreign Ministry yesterday issued the Turkish-Yugoslav Joint Communiqué which, among other things, says contacts will be increased between the two countries in order to promote closer cooperation in the economic, trade, social, and cultural fields. The communiqué notes, both parties agreed that "preservation of the independence, sovereignty, and nonaligned status of Cyprus will be in the interest of the entire region and will make a significant contribution to detente." The joint declaration stresses "the importance of developing relations among Balkan countries in consistency with the climate of detente in Europe," and states the desire of the parties "to make efforts to set up a multilateral cooperation in economic, scientific, and technical areas."

On the contacts of the Turkish delegation, led by Prime Minister Ecevit, during the four days in the Socialist [Federal] Republic of Yugoslavia, the communiqué has the following to say, in summary:

"Both sides viewed the successful growth of bilateral relations as a constructive development, and noted that there is a good basis for a broad cooperation, not only on economic matters, but in all other areas, including the cultural field where a meaningful cooperation is possible. They believe, the friendly relations between their countries can, henceforth, be developed in a more substantial manner.

"With the conviction that there are wider opportunities between their friendly nations than what they have used so far, to extend their relations into the industrial and trade fields and to set up a close cooperation in the economic field, both sides agreed that conclusion of long-range arrangements will contribute to the growth of their economies and the volume of regular trade between them. They emphasized their resolve and the necessity to set up industrial cooperation and joint enterprises in a manner that will benefit their respective economies."

The communiqué also notes that preparations are continuing to build an interconnected system which will enable Balkan countries to use energy jointly, and that Turkey will be part of that system.

According to the information supplied by TEK [Turkish Electric Authority] officials, the interconnected system which will include Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey, will enable those Balkan nations to exchange energy. TEK officials say, at the end of each year, what every country sells and purchases through the system will be evened out.

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CSO: 4807

TURKEY

NEW POLICY TOWARD THIRD WORLD SEEN IN VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 18 Apr 78 p 9

[Article by Sami Kohen]

[Text] During his week-long trip to Yugoslavia 2 years ago as the chairman of the RPP, Bulent Ecevit stated at numerous occasions that the relations between Turkey and Yugoslavia "can be expanded further," and he promised to make efforts in that direction when he came to power. We accompanied Ecevit during that visit also, and we observed the warm interest the Yugoslav people--from Tito down to the man on the street--showed in Ecevit, their unconcealed desire to see him in power, and their earnest wish to enjoy closer relations with Turkey.

That is why, it is not a mere coincidence that Ecevit's first foreign visit after he became prime minister was to Yugoslavia. Ecevit himself placed Yugoslavia at the top of his hectic schedule of foreign visits which started this month, and Yugoslavs were deeply touched by his sincerity and friendly gesture.

What are the results of the visit that lasted four days jam-packed with grueling activity?

Before we review the results, however, it will be a good idea to take a look at what Ecevit and Yugoslavs expected to gain from the new contacts.

New Dimensions in Foreign Policy

The Cyprus question, the Turkish-Greek dispute, the difficulties in the relations with the United States and the West have opened up a new phase in Turkey's foreign policy. Ecevit believes that, while we are searching for solutions to those problems, we also should develop a new foreign policy with "multilateral" dimensions to facilitate the protection of Turkey's long-term economic and political interests. To put it in a different way, the prime minister wants to improve and develop Turkey's current relations with the Western world, but at the same time, he wants Turkey--a Near Eastern and Balkan nation--"to open up" to the Third World and the East.

The active and balanced foreign policy, the internal order peculiar to itself, and the position of leadership it occupies in the Third World--or among the rest of the nonaligned nations-- are the ingredients of the attraction Tito's Yugoslavia has for Ecevit. Ecevit believes that closer ties with Yugoslavia will serve not only the promotion of mutual cooperation and trade relations, but also Turkey's efforts "to open to the Third World" and to gain new horizons in its foreign policy.

Reasoning along that line and looking at the situation within a wide perspective, Ecevit placed Yugoslavia at the top of his itinerary. The visit came at a time when the U.S. embargo was going through a reevaluation, new developments were taking place in the Cyprus issue, and foreign policy and security questions were undergoing a review. Those activities gave the Turkish-Yugoslav rapprochement a special meaning.

From Belgrade's Viewpoint

From Yugoslavia's point of view, Turkey's desire to move closer to Yugoslavia and to the Third World is a development worth "active encouragement." Tito rests his internal and external politics on the "balance" factor. He wants to ensure the stability in his region, that is, eastern Mediterranean and the Balkans. Yugoslavs who have to think of--perhaps with a measure of apprehension--a post-Tito era, are loathe to see a breakdown of the stability in their region.

In other words, so long as a number of its neighbors remain in the Warsaw Pact, Yugoslavia has no objection to Turkey's staying in NATO. Nonetheless, from the viewpoint of its national interests, Yugoslavia would like to see Turkey contribute to detente more actively and move closer to the Third World.

Those are the reasons why Ecevit's visit, and the "opening up" it signified, made the Yugoslavs very happy.

What we have covered so far is the visit's political aspect in perspective. We may see its practical results in the long run. Now, we come to the short-term concrete results of the visit.

The Position on Cyprus

One of the most useful results of the visit in the political field is the considerable "softening" in Yugoslavia's Cyprus policy. As we reported earlier from Belgrade, when the talks opened, the Yugoslav prime minister reiterated his government's former Cyprus thesis. In his speech at the first dinner we attended, he talked of the United Nations resolution of 1974, calling for the withdrawal of Turkish forces from the island. Turkish diplomats explained to the Yugoslavs that many things have changed since that United Nations resolution, particularly in recent months. Yugoslavia's Cyprus stance is part of its overall nonalignment policy; consequently, it was not all that easy to talk Yugoslav leaders into changing their established views. However, effecting a change in the Yugoslav stance would have a

profound impact on the future attitude of the rest of the nonaligned countries. Cognizant of the possibilities, Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun and his men kept at it. In the end, the Yugoslav stance favoring the Greek side underwent a change. Belgrade assumed a posture supporting Turkey's new peace efforts.

How vigorously Yugoslavia will implement its new policy is something we are going to find out in time. In the future, we may see Yugoslavs in international forums shun initiatives in conflict with Turkey's thesis. They may even support Ecevit's new efforts.

Economic Partnership

As to the fruits of the trip in other areas, there were "agreements in principle" to undertake joint investments and to promote trade. It is, undoubtedly, a new era--a beginning. Balancing, or raising, the volume of trade, or setting up joint facilities may seem attractive and easy on paper. The difficulty is in putting them into practice. Nonetheless, both sides appear to be resolved to work on those projects seriously.

"Constructive" and "useful" are the words that come to mind in assessing Ecevit's four-day Yugoslavia visit in its entirety. As a Turkish diplomat put it, whatever we expected to attain, was attained, and at this point, no one can ask for anything more.

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